The Weekly Post.

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THE LARK'S FOSTER-MOTHER.

A partridge, roaming o'er a field,
Espied a nest but half-concealed
By grasses overgrown,
And from within the moss-rimmed cup
A pretty speckled egg looked up,
Looking forlorn, alone.

The timid creature, fearing ill
Might harm the egg, already chill,
By generous impulse stirred,
Slipped quietly upon the nest,
And folded close against her breast
The cradle of a bird.

She watched and fed the nestling small,
And blithely answered to its call,
As if it were her own;
From many of her ways beguiled
Because of this peculiar child
Upon her bounty thrown.

When she believed 'twould tip-toe out,
And roam the harvest fields about,
Or join the partridge throng.
Behold, it poised its wings, and flew
Up toward the heavens so bright and blue
In ecstasy of song.

The foster-mother looked and heard
The carol of enfranchised bird;
And felt a blissful thrill;
That she, so humble and so plain,
Had helped another one to gain
The niche 'twas meant to fill.

And often may the lowly heart,
Performing well a noble part
To one amid life's throng,
Awaken with a glad surprise,
When, like a lark, the birdling flies,
And floods the world with song!

—*Baldwin's Monthly.*

THE GHOST OF A CHANCE.

A STRANGE STORY.

The whole affair sounds like the wildest romance. Granted. It is not for me to go into the question of its probability; I simply record certain facts which have come under my notice.

Here is a young fellow, like scores of others, with just enough property to live on and to deprive him of the spur to exertion. A barrister, quite briefless dabbling in art, literature, and music, and doing nothing with either. Among other tastes he has one for quaint jewelry—not for his adornment, but he collects it and possesses many curious specimens, ancient and modern. I know him very well, and he has often shown me these treasures. One day I call on him, after a long vacation, and find him throwing off slip after slip of manuscript.

"Excuse me five minutes," he says, "and I shall have finished. I have made a wonderful addition to my collection, and in the oddest manner. I am writing a story about it, and—there—that's the end of the first part." He has been scribbling away while speaking, and now lays down his pen. "You shall read for yourself," he goes on, gathering up his manuscript, "how it came about, and you will understand why I am rather excited at recalling this, the narrow escape and the strangest adventure I ever had in my life." Then, lighting a cigar, and giving me another, he settles me in an easy chair by the fire and begins pacing the room, while I read as follows:

I left King's Cross by the night mail on the 16th of last August. I was out of health, tired, and wanted to sleep; so, settling my traps on the seat to my satisfaction, I suddenly remembered that I had nothing to read, and I called the guard to the window that he might get me a book. Returning in a minute, he put into my hands Bulwer's "Strange Story;" and, as I gave him the money, he said: "Now we're off in one minute, sir; I hope you'll like my choice." Leisurely turning over the leaves by the light of the carriage lamp, I very soon found that the work my friend had selected was utterly distasteful to me, and I regretted having wasted my money upon it. It was a story, as most people know, treating of spiritual influences, a subject on which I was thoroughly skeptical. I soon got tired of it; but it served its purpose, and sent me to sleep, and sound asleep I remained till the train stopped at Peterborough.

Only partly awake, I remember letting down the window, and that several persons in the crowd on the platform tried to get into the carriage; one fellow, just as we were starting, thrust his head so far in that I thought he was going to make a harlequin's leap for it. Drowsily congratulating myself on having had the door locked, I was dropping off to sleep again when I suddenly discovered that I was not alone. Who was that seated in the opposite corner of the carriage? A young lady, assuredly. The dim light from the lamp enabled me to discern that she was in evening dress, with the hood of her opera-cloak over her head. She appeared to be busy fastening her earring into her left ear.

"How odd," I thought, "that I should not have seen her get in!" Here were my legs still stretched across the seat, with my rugs over them, and surely I must have known if she had passed me; and the door had certainly never been opened. Very angry and puzzled, I determined to remonstrate with the guard at the next station. What an odd costume too, for traveling, I thought; I couldn't make it out. The young lady was very quiet and still. As she appeared not to notice me, I hardly liked to begin the conversation, so I sat watching her till sleep again overtook me.

All at once the slackening of speed and the shrill, horrible, hollow danger whistle of the engine again disturbed my comfortable nap, and, lazily looking out, I found to my surprise we were not stopping at any station, and that outside nothing could be seen. A darkness that might be felt was all that met the eye when turned to the open window, while the fresh damp air announced that we were in the midst of country, and the sighing of the night breeze told of woods not far off. Neither station, lights nor dwellings were to be discerned in the utter gloom. A furtive glance across the carriage showed the young lady still quietly sitting there fidgeting with her erring, and not the least alarmed at this interruption to our journey. I called to the guard as he ran by the moment we stopped, and putting my head out of the window, inquired what was the matter.

"Nothing, sir," he said cheerily; "no danger; only the line's blocked, and we are waiting till they signal us to go on. I expect it's a goods that's being shunted. It'll be all right, sir, in a few minutes." I then said, in a low tone, "What possessed you to place this young lady in my carriage, when I so especially enjoined you to keep it empty?" "I never let anybody in," protested the man, with surprise. "A young lady, do you say?" Springing on the step as I drew my head back, he looked into the carriage, and exclaimed: "Why, there's no lady there, sir!"

I turned, and imagine my confusion—she was gone! "This passes my understanding," said I, "for though I'll swear she was there before I spoke to you, there is certainly nobody there now; she must have got out." I crossed to the further door, and tried it; it was locked, sure enough. I set down the glass and looked out, but in the darkness, of course, could see nothing. "Why, you've been dreaming, sir," said the guard, as I, looking somewhat small, resumed my seat.

"Don't tell me," cried I, indignantly, and disgusted at the absurdity of the position; "I'm perfectly convinced that she was in the carriage! Why, here is a positive proof," I went on, as I perceived, and immediately picked up, a gold earring from the floor between her seat and mine. Amazement, mingled with doubt and distrust, was plainly depicted on the guards handsome countenance, as, regarding me with a puzzled, half comical expression, he said, after a minute, "Well, sir, if you really believe you saw her, I should advise you to change your carriag,e"

"Why so?" I demanded, in surprise, Because it's well to be on the safe side. "sir, for I've heard something of this kind before. Young ladies are dangerous customers in trains sometimes, sir," he added, with the twinkle coming into his eye. As I drew myself up somewhat indignantly, he continued: "They say an accident is almost certain to occur when an apparition has been seen."

So, opening the door, he began to collect my bags and traps, while I, perplexed, and not without some feeling of alarm, alighted, and followed him hastily along the side of the line. "You might have seen some ladies and gentlemen, all dressed for a party, get into the compartment in front of yours at Peterborough," resumed the man, as he steered me by the light of his lantern over the rough ground; "and fine and merry they were; they were going to a ball at Grantham. I fancy you must have been dreaming, sir, for certainly none of them got into your carriage, though one did try; and as to apparitions, well.——" He did not finish the sentence, for just then we found an empty compartment at the rear of the train; and the engine's whistle at the same moment announcing the line clear, with but few more words I was soon again locked in and left to myself.

My first act when the train was in motion was to examine the earring so unaccountably found. The shape struck me as curious. It was a wheel suspended from a bird's claw, which turned when touched. Surely, as I told the guard, this trinket was a proof that I had not been deceived or dreaming; at least, this was not the apparition of an earring, at any rate. What could it mean? The more I thought of it, the more I was perplexed, and, with a mind wearied with puzzling over the strange occurrence, I at length fell asleep once more—but not for long. Suddenly I was awakened by a terrific crash and a shock which threw me violently forward while the carriage lurched over and nearly capsized.

I knew at once an accident had happened—the accident half prophesied by the guard. As soon as I could collect my scattered senses and found myself unhurt, I clambered out of the carriage and ran down the line to the front of the train, to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe. It was difficult to make one's way in the darkness and confusion; but what were my feelings of horror and amazement, joined to intense thankfulness, when I discovered, after some light had been obtained from a hastily kindled bonfire, that the carriage I had previously occupied was lying a complete wreck! I knew it by its color and the number, which I had remarked, still visible on the battered panel. Then I learned that several passengers in the other compartments of it had suffered fearfully, and I was so overcome that I felt quite dizzy.

Here was a wonderful and miraculous escape indeed. All the events of the last half hour rushed through my troubled brain. On that mashed and splintered seat I had sat; and but for the presence of my mysterious companion, perhaps dead! Horrible! The bead broke out on my brow as I thought of it. When my nerves had recovered a little, I sought out the guard, who, pale and grave, was endeavoring to reassure the frightened passengers assembled on the bank. He was comforting them with the intelligence that a special train would arrive shortly from Grantham, and take them from the scene of the disaster.

"My good fellow," said I, "you must explain to me what you meant respecting that young lady—the apparition, I mean, as you chose to call it. You said an accident——" "Lord bless you, sir," he interrupted sadly, "'twas only my chaff. I never heard anything about a young lady; but I thought as you seemed a bit scared it would make your mind easier like, and that's why I shifted you. I can't give any reason why such a fancy came into my head; but it's good it did sir, for it just saved your life, saved it by 'the ghost of a chance,' as one might say," and there was a faint return of the old humorous twinkle in the man's eye as he thus aptly made a play upon the words. "It was the carriage you were in that suffered most," "Well, there's many a true word spoken in jest," returned I. "Are there many hurt?"

"About seven, I fear, sir, and four or more killed. We don't know the cause at present, sir, 'twasn't a collision, and don't appear to have anything to do with the stopping of the train awhile ago. These things do turn one up more than a bit sir," added the man, as he was called away. The lamps of the special train were now sighted and we, the unscathed, were speedily in our places, and arrived at our destination without further hurt or hindrance. But what perplexed ideas whirled in rapid succession through my mind as we were hurried along.

Here was I, saved from dreadful and untimely death by—what? Not a dream, certainly; but, whatever it was, by a most marvellous interposition, or, perhaps, as the guard said, "by the ghost of a chance." How could I call it a dream or entertain the notion of ghostly influence, when the earring picked up by my own hand was now safe in my pocket? Was it safe? I looked. Yes, safe enough, the wheel suspended from the bird's claw. A wheel of fortune it had indeed proved to me.

"And do you mean to tell me this is a fact?" I asked ironically, as I finished my friend's manuscript. "Every word of it, as I am a living man," he answered. "See, here is the earring," and he handed me the trinket. "Well," I continued, after examining it, "What are you going to do? How are you going to finish your story?" "Oh, I don't know, Can you give me a notion?" He knows I have an eye for dramatic situations. "Not I, indeed; you will have to invent that, I suspect." And we talked a good deal more, about the strange affair before I left him; and equally, of course, at the end of two years the story was not finished. My friend is only a dabbler, and seldom brings any of his efforts in art or literature to a fruitful issue. I little thought that it would devolve on me to take up the thread of this one and finish it for him.

Before parting, however, I asked, "Did you see the girl's face?" "Not very clearly. The light was dim. I could not distinguish her features precisely, nor the color of her eyes, nor any details exactly, you understand, yet there was a look"—he went on after a pause—"which reminded me of somebody, or I thought it did, I could not tell whom, that I had seen before. It was a mere impression, quite unformed, vague to a degree. I had forgotten, even, that anything of the kind crossed my mind until you asked the question." Would you know her again?"

"Humph!"—he hesitated—"I hardly know. I think I should if she were similarly dressed and posed." Then he said good-by; and for two years I do not think we have mentioned the subject above twice; once, when I inquired if he had finished the story, and once later on, when, if I did not clear it up, I at least threw a weird light upon the mystery; the light by which I am enabled to make a sort of second part to the first which I found him writing.

My friend's room again; looking much as usual, save that he is at his easel instead of his desk. Again, as usual, keen for the time being upon what he is doing he does not rise when I enter, and I stand talking to him a while behind his chair. We have not seen each other lately, and he rallies me good-humoredly about dropping the acquaintance of careless bachelors like himself, since my marriage—for that momentous event has happened in the last six months. He was abroad at the time, and does not know my wife yet. Soon we pass from this interesting topic, and I said something about the water-color drawing he was working at, as I still stood watching its progress over his shoulder. It was a small study, done the previous evening at a life-school, as he told me, from what artists call the draped model—a rustic figure of a girl seated on a stile.

"But stay," he cried, you should see it under a white mount. I have one here cut to the size. Wait, let me get it." He rose and went to the other end of the room. An idea struck me; and taking from my pocket a certain cabinet-sized photograph, which I had brought to show him, I stood it on the easel in front of his picture, which it exactly covered. Returning with the mount, and talking volubly about what he was going to do in painting, he automatically put the hollow centre of the white card-board just over the photograph, but without, for a moment, noticing the change I had made. Suddenly he saw it, and, with an exclamation of wonder started back.

"How came that here?" he went on, pale and agitated, as he looked inquiringly from the picture to me. "Did you put it there? Do you know the lady!" "You recognize it." "Yes, certainly. I haven't seen her for some years now; but I should know that likeness anywhere." He bit his lip and paused, and then added, "I didn't know you knew her." "I don't," I answered, "and I never knew that such a person had ever lived until yesterday." "Then how do you come by her portrait? and why do you bring it to me?" "To ascertain if it really was the same person." "Same person as who?—what? I don't understand!"

"Why, whether, by any strange coincidence, this lady—my wife's old friend and schoolfellow—might happen to be the lady you once—well, shall I say once knew under very peculiar circumstances?" He looked at me now somewhat angrily as he said: "See here, old fellow, there are matters sometimes in a man's life that he doesn't care about having raked up again. I tell you honestly this is one of them, and I don't quite like this kind of a joke." "No joke, on my word," I continued; "and if I am touching on anything unpleasant, please forgive me, for I have a purpose. Not that I imagined you were so sensitive on the subject, especially as you contemplated turning it to literary account.

"I?—literary account? What do you mean?" he asked indignantly, "I should as liet think of turning cannibal as of turning anything connected with that young lady to account, as you call it." I was a little puzzled now; so I said: "Well, but who do you say the young lady is?" "Her name—if you mean that—was Miss Naughton, Rose Naughton, when I knew her; but I confess I don't see that because she happens to be a friend of your wife's you are warranted in referring thus abruptly to my acquaintance with her." "My dear fellow," I cried, "I had no idea of this, believe me. I had no notion that you knew her name, and we are evidently a little at cross-purposes. But bear with me a minute longer. Admitting that this is the portrait of the Miss Rose Naughton whom you seem to have known, though I never could have guessed that, just look at it carefully again and see if it does not remind you of some one else—some one whom you once saw, I repeat, under very peculiar circumstances."

He bends forward to examine the photograph, and presently says "no." Then I say. "Will this help your memory?" and while he is still looking at the portrait, I put down on the ledge of the easel, just under his eyes, an earring. "Good God!" he cries, "what are you up to? What have you taken this out, of the cabinet for?" "I have not been near the cabinet if you mean the place where you keep your jewels." "Then what on earth——" He hesitates, and, taking up the earring, walks with it across the room to his treasure store. I cannot help, with my dramatic instincts, watching him eagerly; and it is as good as a play to see his surprise and wonder when opening the cabinet he takes forth the earring he picked up in the railway carriage, and finds that he has the fellow to it in his other hand.

Yes: there they are, clearly the pair—two birds' claws, each holding a revolving wheel. "Now look at the portrait again," I say, when he had stood for a minute regarding me with blank amazement. I don't say that you will, because it is mere speculation, but do you not see in the portrait of Miss Naughton something to remind you of the young lady, your mysterious traveling companion?" He is examining the photograph again. "Well, it is absurd, but really, now you put it to me, there might be something of the same look in it, and ——" He ponders. "Was it she, then—Rose—after all, that I in a measure was reminded of that night? On my honor, I seem to think it must have been." Then, turning to me, he asks: "But what is the meaning of all this? Why do you want to know whether I can see any resemblance in the photograph to that girl, and where, above all, did you get this other earring from? Explain yourself, for God's sake!"

"Because, as I say," I replied, "it seems to me just possible that, if there be such a thing as ghostly influence, or spiritualism, or clairvoyance, or whatever one may choose to call such mysteries—because, I say, if such things exist, you may have received the warning to leave your seat as you did through the mysterious influence of Miss Naughton herself, for she was in that railway train that same night, and those earrings belonged to her." Again the wonder in his face would have been amusing had it not been mingled with an expression of pain. "Incredible, preposterous!" he said at length. "You say that Miss Naughton is a friend of your wife's?"

"Yes; and I will explain how I came upon the fact forwith. Yesterday, as my wife was dressing she, asked me to fetch her a brooch from the drawer in her dressing case. On opening it, the first thing that caught my eye, was that earring, a moment's examination showed it to be the counterpart of the one you had so mysteriously come by. The device was not easily to be forgotten. You may judge of my surprise, and how it led to my telling her about your strange adventure. Then we went into the matter, and she on her part told me how the earring belonged to a school fellow of hers, Rose Naughton by name, who had lately gone abroad; and how two years ago, she had been in a fearful railway accident one evening, while on her way from Peterborough to a ball at Grantham; how two of her party had been killed while sitting beside her; how she escaped by a miracle uninjured; and how, amongst the trifling events connected with the terrible circumstance, she had lost one of her earrings—one of a pair which had been given to her that night by the man to whom she was engaged, and who was himself killed."

My friend's face, with a strange perversity, seemed for a moment to lose its pained expression as I uttered these last words. I resumed: "When Miss Naughton went abroad she gave my wife her photograph—that on the easel—and amongst other souvenirs that odd earring; for it appears the tragical accident brought about one good result for her—it cut short an engagement entirely distasteful to her and into which she had been forced—well, I didn't hear exactly how; at any rate, she didn't love the man—disliked him in fact, my wife says, and so had no compunction about giving the earring to my wife, who was struck with the quaintness of the device. You will readily understand how this story instantly associated itself with you in my mind. A comparison of dates and other circumstances left no doubt. I was bound to come and tell you; and I hope, my dear fellow, you will acquit me now of an idle intrusion upon your affairs. I assure you I hadn't the faintest idea that you knew Miss Naughton by name. I thought you might have seen her, as I believe you did; for assuredly her presence—either in the flesh or in the spirit, whichever it was—saved your life." My friend, full of amazement, held out his hand, and, in shaking mine warmly, evinced more feeling than I had ever given him credit for.

"Of course, of course, old man," he said, "I know you didn't mean anything; only I was taken by surprise, as well I might be, for I was tremendously fond of Rose Naughton once—am so still for the matter of that—and the sight of her face rather took me aback. We were half engaged once, only her old mother broke it off; and I was angry and hasty, and—I dropped them, and have been sorry ever since; and then I was too proud, and, in short, have made an ass of myself. Do you know where she is now? Do you know where she has gone?"

"No; but I can find out." "I wish you would; for, after all you tell me, I have a strong inclination to follow her, and try my luck again—try if fortune will turn her wheel for my benefit." "Most certainly do so; you would be flying in her face if you did not; for, really, this is the most astounding thing, on the whole, that ever happened to a fellow. There must have been some mysterious agency at work when you were thrown so close together that night without either of you knowing it. Say that the appearance was but a vapor of the brain, partly due to ill health and uneasy sleep, still its aspect and nature are clearly traceable to Miss Naughton's presence hard by; and mere coincidence is not sufficient to account for all that happened."

"Very marvelous, truly," said he; "and we can only call it, as the guard did, 'the ghost of a chance.' Still, whatever it was, it hardle accounts for the earring being in my compartment; that, as I originally wrote, was not the ghost of an earring; how do we get over that?" "Ah," I answered, "we are as far off in the solution of that as ever. Never mind; be thankful that things are as they are. I will ascertain from my wife Miss Naughton's present address, and do you go and see if she can explain the mystery."

He followed my advice, and he finally married Rose Naughton, of course; but still it was a long time before any light was thrown on the earring side of the mystery. This eventually came, however, thuswise: In the course of the whirligig of society in which my friend and his wife move there has turned up a young man who was one of the ball party on that fatal night, and he thus explains the enigma: He says he was late, and was hurrying along the platform at Peterborough when Miss Naughton and her friends were trying to find seats. They were a little ahead of him, and in the confusion she must have dropped one of her earrings, for he picked it up, and fearing to be left behind—for the whistle was sounding—he made a dash at the nearest carriage.

The window was open, but the door was locked; and on precipitately thrusting in his head to see if there was room, his elbow struck against the edge of the door, and the blow jerked the trinket out of his hand to the further side of the carriage, and across the legs of a recumbent passenger half asleep. There was no time to arouse the passenger or call the guard, the train being actually in motion, and it was only by jumping into the next compartment that he managed to save himself from being left behind. Of course he concluded that he should recover the earring when they stopped at Grantham; but then came the accident, and the loss of the earring was held of little account—albeit it was a potent factor in saving my friend's life.—*Time*

STAR OF THE WEST.

Westmoreland County Sends a Tilden Delegation to State Convention.

An Exciting Contest, but Emphatic for Tilden.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, March 23, 1880.

There has been an active and spirited contest in progress in this county, for some time, growing out of the efforts of certain representatives of Senator Wallace to secure the delegation from this county in the Senator's interest and against Tilden. The importance of the result is indicated by the fact that it controls the election of two delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene constitute one Congressional district, entitled to two delegates. Fayette's three delegates are claimed for Wallace, and Greene will certainly elect Tilden delegates. Westmoreland to-day elected four delegates and instructed them for Tilden, and this insures the election of two delegates from the Twenty-first Congressional District who will support the nomination of Governor Tilden in the Democratic National Convention.

A BIG MEETING.

The County Committee met this afternoon at the Court House, at one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, T. J. Barclay. All the districts in the county were represented. There were 105 members present, which made the largest County Committee meeting ever held in Westmoreland county. There was considerable feeling between the contending parties. The Committee, however, was almost unanimous for Tilden. The following delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention:

Senatorial Delegate—Thomas Donohue, of Greensburg.

Representative Delegates—Hortensius Lowry, of Rostraver; Dr. F. L. Marsh, of Mt. Pleasant, and John Leasure, of Hempfield.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, instructing the delegates to do all in their power to promote the nomination of Gov. Tilden:

WHEREAS, It is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, republican in its tendency and absolute in its character, that the majority shall rule, and that the will of the people shall be supreme, and

WHEREAS, It is a fact well established, and confirmed by the most indubitible evidence, that Samuel J. Tilden of New York, the invincible war-horse of the Democratic party in 1876, was justly and legally elected President of the United States, and that he was defrauded of his great office by the most atrocious frauds ever perpetrated upon a free people, and

WHEREAS, It is due to the country, to the Democratic party and to Samuel J. Tilden that he should again be our standard bearer in the approaching campaign, and being thoroughly impressed with the belief that he is to-day the choice of a large majority of the Democrats of Westmoreland county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates this day selected to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden of New York, as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and that they see to it that the Democratic sentiment of the county is properly represented in said Convention.

Carry the news to Wallace, Cameron and Kerns.

HEMPFIELD.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Some Points in the Local Contest now in Progress.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

WEST MIDDLETOWN, March 19, 1880.—The following article we clip from the Washington *Democrat* of the 17th inst:

The extra copies of THE POST of Monday sent to Mr. Underwood remain unsold. The Democracy of Washington take no stock in the diatribe against Senator Wallace.

And in answer, we may say that while there may have been some extra copies of THE POST remaining in the News Depot at Washington on last Monday could they have been obtained by the Democrats of the rural districts they would have been quickly taken and another supply sent for and considered more wholesome diet than is hashed from week to week by the above organ to its few hundred subscribers. That paper's opposition to Mr. Tilden might lead Democrats outside the county to think that there was a bitter opposition to Mr. Tilden in this county, as a Presidential candidate; but when the fact is known that the opposition of that organ is not so much against Mr. Tilden as a stab at one of Washington county's most worthy citizens, over the shoulder of Mr. Tildon, the friends of Uncle Sam need not shed many tears as the danger is not great.

We think it is high time for Democratic papers to cease abusing the most probable candidate of the party for the Presidency unless they want to furnish their enemies with reasons to break their own heads and if the Washington *Democrat* does not wish to decrease its own subscription list it will take warning in time.

Yours &c, ANTI-RING.

A FRENZIED drunkard held a pistol to a barkeeper's head at Portsmouth, Va., and pulled the trigger. The charge failed to explode and the man peered curiously into the barrel. At that instant the bullet came out and killed him.

TEN FOR TILDEN.

That's the Number of Conventions Which Instruct for Him,

And Denounce the Unholy Wallace-Cameron Alliance.

The Allegheny County Democracy Speak

Against "The Fraud First Triumphant in American History,"

And Call Upon All Lovers of Fair Play Throughout the Union

To Unite to Redress the Colossal Wrong of '76

By Banishing From Power the Men Who Profited by the Fraud,

And the Party Which Has Sought to Justify It.

OUT OF 560 DELEGATES

ARE FOUND 15 WALLACE MEN

AND FOUR BOLTERS,

Or Less Than Half a Bolter to Each Convention,

Who Elect Three of Their Own Number to the State Convention.

The Democracy of Allegheny county have spoken in stentorian tones in favor of Samuel J. Tilden and against the unholy alliance of Wallace and Cameron. Ten conventions have unanimously instructed for Mr. Tilden, and at the same time denounced in vigorous terms the gigantic fraud through which the American people were cheated out of their legally elected representative to the Presidential chair in 1876.

There could not be a more fitting sequel to the enthusiastic primaries held on Saturday than the ten large and enthusiastic conventions held on Tuesday, nor a grander tribute paid by any county to the representative of a great party than the unanimous indorsement given yesterday by the whole Democratic people of Allegheny county to Mr. Tilden.

Never in the history of the party in this county has there been such universal interest manifested in the primary elections, and never such an overwhelming vote polled for one contestant for a nomination as on Saturday. Neither has there ever been a more fair election or a result more generally hailed by manifestations of real pleasure than the primaries on Saturday and Tuesday's result of those primaries. Never in the history of the Democratic party in this county has there been such a large and general attendance at the district conventions, nor such a unanimous and hearty conviction in favor of one man, as were had at Tuesday's conventions. The conventions were "wheels within wheels," the final result far removed from the masses. Still the delegates, representatives of the Democratic people, felt duty bound to add their presence, voice and votes to the conventions, whose duty it was to select men to represent the people in the State Convention. The State Convention will in turn select men to represent the Democratic voters in the National Convention, unless the machinations of the politicians shall override the expressions of the masses. Objects so far removed from the power of the populace seldom enlist the full sympathy and unbounded interest of the manufacturer, merchant or mechanic. The general voter of either party waits till the nomination is made and then enlists his enthusiasm in the cause of his candidate. But this year the Democratic voter of Allegheny county has shown nearly as much enthusiasm in primaries as he has ever shown in the Presidential elections. And it all means that the Democratic people are for Tilden.

The different conventions on Tuesday were attended by representatives from nearly every precinct in the county. There are about 258 precincts in Allegheny county, and each precinct was entitled to one delegate to a Senatorial and also one delegate to a Legislative Convention (except undivided districts, each of which was entitled to two delegates to each convention) so that there were over five hundred and sixty delegates to the different conventions. No strength was developed against any of the regular Tilden delegates except in the Fourth Legislative Convention, where 'Squire Heisel polled 36 votes to 44 for John Pierce, the lowest Tilden delegate. Mr. Heisel, however, was in sympathy with Tilden and besides secured many votes from his personal popularity. The highest Wallace vote was fifteen, or just half the number allowed to the Wallace men in our estimate on Monday of Saturday's result. All the conventions adopted resolutions denouncing the electoral fraud of 1876, and instructing the delegates to support Tilden in the State Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Following is the list of gentlemen, all firm Tilden men, elected by the different conventions as delegates to the State Convention:

Forty-second Senatorial, Col. R. M. Gibson.
Forty-third Senatorial, Daniel McWilliams.
Forty-fourth Senatorial, Chris Magee.
Forty-fifth Senatorial, Dr. H. R. O'Connor.
First Legislative, Malcom Hay, C. F. McKenna and Gregor Meyer.
Second Legislative, Geo. J. Free and John Freyvogle.
Third Legislative, John L. Gribben.
Fourth Legislative, Hon. Jas. M. Taylor, F. C. O'Brien, John Pierce and J. D. Buckley.
Fifth Legislative, F. M. Hutchinson and Major J. F. Ryan.
Sixth Legislative, Dr. L. R. Fife and Herman Handel.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

We have not space to give the proceedings of the conventions in detail, but the annexed resolutions adopted by them show their spirit:

Resolved, That it should never be forgotten that, through "the fraud first triumphant in American history" perpetrated in 1876, the man who was elected President of the United States was counted out, and the man who was defeated, was counted in. The lovers of fair play throughout the Union should unite to redress this colossal wrong by banishing from power the men who profited by the fraud and the party which sought to justify it, and by electing in 1880 and inaugurating in 1881, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates this day elected be instructed to vote for delegates to the National Convention who favor the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and with his friends on all preliminary questions in the State Convention.

In the Fifth Legislative District Convention, Capt. John Birmingham offered these resolutions and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fifth Legislative Convention of Allegheny county denounce the course pursued by Senator Wallace, in permitting and assenting to the confirmation of the bummer, Kerns, of the Philadelphia district, as U. S Marshal, after he (Wallace) had reported that Kerns had abused his powers in appointing Deputies, and sanctioned gross outrages on the rights of Democratic citizens.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the State Convention this day be requested to vote for the renomination of the National ticket elected in 1876, and continue voting for that ticket so long as there is hope of its nomination, and also to vote with the friends of the old ticket in the State Convention on all preliminary questions: and we further pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Col. R. M. Gibson, C. Magee, Malcolm Hay, C. F. McKenna and other prominent Democrats made speeches to different conventions. The day's work was a good one, and the best of feeling prevailed.

STATE POLITICS.

Something That Needs Explanation in Beaver.

A Tilden Boom From Fayette County.

IS THERE A TRICK AFOOT TO CAPTURE DELEGATES?

BEAVER, March 24, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

It has transpired that the Chairman of the Beaver County Democratic Committee has, within a day or two, privately informed the members of the committee that the committee will meet next Saturday, March 27th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, enclosing to those whom he notified a letter announcing his own candidacy for delegate. It has been rumored here for some time among the friends of Senator Wallace that that gentleman had the matter set up in Beaver county.

Is this the method by which it is to be accomplished? No call was published in last week's paper, and a call this week will be too late. And, even granting that every member of the committee has received notice, the proper and customary way would have been to issue a public call, so that all good Democrats in the county could, if they desired, attend the meeting.

FAIR PLAY.

A STRAW FROM FAYETTE.

UNIONTOWN, March 22, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

A professed Tilden man, who favored the election of anti-Tilden delegates from this county to the State Convention, started a paper yesterday to take the popular sentiment, with a view to publishing the result in a Democratic paper in this place, but the vote grew to such an extent that the editor of the paper said he hadn't capitals enough in his office to give the names. Another paper was started at the same time by Senator Schnatterly to gather the anti-Tilden sentiment. He left it with Captain Richards, clerk of the Jennings House. The first paper mentioned was kept in the Recorder's Office, where callers were requested to record their choice. That paper contained 112 names divided as follows: Tilden, 82; Hancock, 17; Seymour, 9; Bayard, 4. Schnatterly's paper left at the Jennings House contained 11 votes, divided as follows: Tilden, 10; Hancock, 1. This fairly indicates the dritt of popular sentiment in Fayette.

PROF. AGASSIZ is reported to have become very wealthy as President and shareholder of the Calumet and Hecla copper mines of Lake Superior. His income from them for several months past is said to be $2,500 a day. Since 1870 the professor has given to Harvard College the generous amount of $230,000.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

Some week ago, we pointed out in THE POST that it was not to the interest of the United States to have a ship canal constructed across the Isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Since then we have had the arguments of M. DE LESSEPS, the action of the Congressional Committees and the Executive, and find much in them to demonstrate the advantage this canal would be to England, France and Germany, but nothing whatever to shake our conviction that the canal is not needed by the United States, but on the contrary in proportion as it would be an advantage to European nations it would be an injury to us.

There was a time (when the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty was made) that such a canal seemed a necessity to us. The proper defense of, and means of intercourse with our growing Pacific States seemed to require that we should acquiesce in the making of the canal, even at the expense of a larger advantage to our commercial rivals. But thanks to the enterprise of our people that necessity no longer exists. The Pacific railroads were then hardly deemed a possibility in our day, except by WHITNEY and a few others who like him were regarded as Utopians. To-day the prophecies of these Utopians have been realized. More than ten thousand miles of trans-continental railways have been constructed, and the swift railway trains, vibrating like weaver's shuttles across the warp of fifty-five degrees of longitude, from Portland, in Maine to San Francisco in California, are telling us daily that "our golden dream is out," and that a ship canal is no longer needed. The ringing blows struck on the last spike driven at Ogden, sounded the grand march of American supremacy, and the first locomotive which drove its fiery way through the deep gorges of the Rocky Mountains, shrieked defiance to a world in arms.

We have spent a thousand millions of dollars. We are in a position to say to the nations of the earth: "Come here and do your trading; "we will take your silks, your teas, your dye-woods, your spices, your coffee, your wines, your linens, your furs, your fine goods, and your raw material, and we will either pay you for them with our gold, silver, cotton, tobacco, provisions or our manufactures, or we will transport them for you across our domain if you wish to seek a market elsewhere. But we want it understood that our policy henceforth is to make the United States the "Exchange Centre of the World."

Now if we permit this ship canal to be made, we shall find the maritime nations of the world, loading their great ships at Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, and Genoa, and steaming or sailing gracefully through this convenient canal to Japan, China, India, Australia, Chili and Peru; and returning filled with the rich products of these far countries, without coming within two thousand miles of either of our coasts.

But it will be said this is a selfish view to take of the question. To be sure it is. Trade is the off-spring of selfishness. Every European merchant, banker, manufacturer or statesmen who advocates this Isthmian canal, does so from selfish motives. If England thought it would injure or curtail her trade or her commercial supremacy she would oppose it, even to the extent of war, as promptly and as remorselessly and for the same reasons as she now insists upon trespassing on Spanish territory at Gibralter, or allies herself with the Payrian Turk to deny Russian egress from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or manures the fields of Delhi with the fragments of Sepoys blown from cannons' mouths.

But there is a more serious view of this canal question than its commercial aspect.

In case of war with any European nation it would be our weak spot. We could not permit belligerent war ships or troops to pass through it, and to prevent them, we must maintain as large an army, and a larger navy, at this distant point than we would need for defence at home. Three hundred thousand men and one hundred iron clads would be required there, besides an immense navy to keep up the communication between our country and the forces on the Isthmus. But even in advance of war we would be obliged to have an agreement or partnership with foreign powers in regard to the control or use of the canal. This would be truly what WASHINGTON dreaded, "an entangling alliance," the very thing which his voice, from the grave, warns us to beware of.

If we take the position of Mr. HAYES in his message to Congress, acquiesce in the canal but assert the sole control of it, we shall invite a war with the first maritime power which feels strong enough to dispute our assertion.

If we get into a war with one power, and unable to defend the canal we proceed to toss the Andes into it and fill it up the other powers will call this an act of war on them, and will resist it accordingly.

Better let things remain as they are. If we object to the canal it will not be built, and we will get into trouble with nobody. But if it is once made and in operation, its use will harden into a privilege, and we will be constantly on the hazardous edge of a fight, just as a farmer is who thoughtlessly leaves his fences down for a certain time and permits the general public to tramp by a near cut through his grounds.

If the considerations we have presented are considered and discussed as they should be, we believe they will become the predominant sentiment of the people and their representatives at Washington.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee was in session at the Monongahela House Thursday afternoon, from three o'clock until seven, with closed doors. There was a full representation from the various districts, either by committeemen or proxies. In regard to the time and place for the Convention, there was very little difference of opinion or discussion. Harrisburg was selected as the place, and Wednesday, the 28th of April, as the time. This gives nearly six weeks for the election of delegates in counties that have not already fixed on the time for their county conventions. The selection of time and place has no significance of any kind.

A resolution was passed instructing the Chairman of the State Committee to place on the roll of the Convention, for temporary organization, the names of the City Committee, or MCGOWAN delegates from Philadelphia. We know nothing about the merits of any future contest that may arise in regard to the representation of that city, but this we do know, that the procedure in our State Conventions in the matter of contested seats, is well established by precedents running back for half a century, and that these precedents, something of "an unwritten law" of which we hear so much these days, cannot be overborne by any instructions the State Committee proposes to administer to its Chairman. At the DILL Convention at Library Hall in 1878, Chairman MCCLELLAND, attempted an innovation of this character, but the Convention sat down on it so quickly that the gallant Chairman became somewhat an object of pity. The law of Democratic Conventions in this State in the matter of contested seats is so well understood that we hardly think the Convention that meets in 1880, will be controlled by instructions from a Committee appointed by the Convention of 1879. This resolution of instructions, if we catch its drift, contemplates exactly what was attempted in 1878 at the State Convention. It changes the unwritten law of the party in determining contested seats, and lays down one rule for contests from Philadelphia, and another rule for contests from other counties of the State.

POLITICAL SERFDOM.

We do not wonder that the contentions in the Democratic party of this State, about Presidential candidate and other points of party policy, should excite the Republican press. It is something entirely novel to them. That party does not do its own thinking or acting in this State. It is all done for them. They have to obey CAMERON's orders, else drummed out of camp or silenced in it. This may be harmony, but it is the harmony of political degradation and serfdom. We often hear the boast of the superior intelligence, morality and wealth of Republicans. We allow the wealth, but what about the intelligence and political morality of a great party that allows itself to be dominated by DON CAMERON inheriting power, not by ability or achievements, but by machine succession from his father? There is no question that four-fifths of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are for BLAINE or that the late State Convention had a majority of his supporters. But CAMERON's cash, his money power, his smart combination of office-holders, sets all this at defiance, and drives the party of "intelligence," as if its members were the merest lackeys, to abject and degrading submission to his will. It has become accustomed to obedience. No wonder free discussion and free action in the Democratic party amazes the Republicans of Pennsylvania. They cannot comprehend it.

Take fifty Democartic farmers, mechanics and laboring men indiscriminately, and you will find more of rugged independence, and honest political conviction that stands up for the right as they see the right, than can be traced out in a hundred Republicans, who boast of property and intelligence. Proof of it? Here it is right at your doors in the sway of CAMERON over the State and through his lieutenants in your own county. It reaches down through all political divisions and finally enters business relations and the family circle. These facts are indisputable. The mass of the Republican party is so demoralized by servitude; and their chains are so riveted by a cringing, sycophantic and corrupt press that no one ever dreams of asking, as a fact of any importance, what or who the masses of the party favor or oppose. It is what CAMERON wants that determines the question at issue. As DON said about the unit rule and the GRANT instructions, when told the majority of the party would not stand it. "*Why, they have got to stand it,*" declared the son of SIMON. He judged them rightly. He knew the power of his machine, the corrupting power of his lieutenants, and the boneless and limp character of the "property" and "intelligence" with which he was dealing. They have got to stand it. They do stand it.

A FAIR SHOW.

A sensible conclusion was reached yesterday in the House on the Deputy Marshal feature of the Federal election law. The Deputy Marshals are to be appointed by the Judges of the U. S. Circuit Courts, they are to be taken from both parties, are not to receive pay for a longer term than three days, and we believe their pay is reduced from five to two dollars and a half per day. If there is to be Federal interference in elections, there is a fairness about this method that relieves the law of many of the objections Democrats have urged. As the law has stood the deputies were appointed by partizan Marshals, were always Republican "workers," many of them of bad character, and they were allowed five dollars a day for ten days. This created a force of partizan bulldozers paid for out of the public treasury. It was infamously unfair and unjust.

As the law will be amended by the action of the House yesterday, should it pass the Senate and Executive, we look to see a great abatement in Republican anxiety about the Federal election laws. They can no longer be used to the extent they have been as partizan weapons. The Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans are put on an equality, and each party can have its deputy marshal in a precinct: Then we judge there will be an improvement in the character of the men. Judge MCKENNAN will hardly go down into the slums and the criminal classes for marshals as Mr. WALLACE's friend KERNS did.

THE Board of Pardons will meet in special session on March 27th, to consider the applications for the pardon of the Legislative roosters and corruptionists. Judge PEARSON fixed the time for sentence two days later, March 29th. It looks as if these fellows would have pardons in their pockets when called up for sentence. A remonstrance is being circulated for signatures in different parts of the State, of which the annexed is a copy:

To the Honorable Board of Pardons:

WHEREAS, A number of persons, to wit: Jesse R. Crawford, Wm. H. Kemble, Emil J. Petroff, Wm. F. Rumberger and Charles B. Salter, have been arraigned before the Criminal Court of Dauphin county, for the commission of high crimes against the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, four of whom plead guilty, and one, after a fair and impartial trial, was convicted; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid persons have advertised and given notice of their intention to apply to your Honorable Board for a recommendation to His Excellency, the Governor, for a pardon of the crimes of which they stand convicted; and

WHEREAS, The vindication of the Constitution, the laws, and integrity of the Commonwealth demand the punishment of the aforesaid convicts.

Therefore, We, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby most solemnly remonstrate to your Honorable Board against recommending to His Excellency a pardon of the crimes and the remission of fines against the aforesaid persons, and demand that the full sentence of the law as pronounced by the Court shall be executed.

If printed remonstrances in this form cannot be had, let the readers cut this out and copy or paste it on a sheet of paper, obtain signatures and forward it to ALEXANDER BLESSING, No. 4 N. Third street, Harrisburg. He will receive and present the remonstrances forwarded to him.

COL. MCCLURE knows the ins and outs of Pennsylvania politics, and is besides that a particular friend of Senator WALLACE. He compressed the KERNS matter into these few lines, which do not differ materially from the view taken by THE POST:

The confirmation of United States Marshal Kerns by a Democratic Senate, without division or debate, must indicate that the Democrats don't specially object to seven or eight hundred rounder Deputy Marshals at a Philadelphia election. * * * Both Cameron and Wallace are skirmishing for position. * * * Wallace has the Senate; Cameron has the President, and as Cameron can't swallow the Senate with Wallace's boots in his face, and Wallace can't gulp down the President with Cameron as the first course, there has been an appeal to diplomacy. The door was thus opened for Marshal Kerns, and he has quietly slipped in with good promises to the Democrats and significant winks to Cameron.

THAT the CAMERON organ, the *Gazette*, should take up the cudgels for Senator WALLACE in the KERNS matter, is not to be wondered at. Its party wants KERNS and his bulldozing deputies at the polls in Philadelphia next November. WALLACE has given them KERNS, and of course it is grateful. It thinks the Senator a model Democrat. That is DON CAMERON'S opinion; RETAN and KEMBLE and QUAY will swear to the same thing, and from one end of the State to the other you will not find a CAMERON ringster who does not believe, especially since KERNS got his office through WALLACE, that he is the proper man in the State to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

A precious gem is "Sellers' Cough Syrup"—has never been known to fail in curing colds, coughs and whooping cough. Price 25c.

THE KERNS DEBATE.

The Whole Business Exposed in the House of Representatives.

Republican Congressmen Defending Senator Wallace,

For "Rising Above Party" and Confirming Kerns.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1880.

KERNS AFFAIR IN CONGRSSS.

Senator Wallace was put in his proper light during a discussion of the Marshals' deficiency bill in the House to-day. Mr. Springer of Illinois, Sunset Cox and Mr. Finley of Ohio, Democrats, attacked the conduct of Marshal Kerns and his Special Deputies at the elections in Philadelphia, and one Republican rushed to the defense of the Deputies and of Mr. Wallace for procuring the confirmation of Kerns. Mr. Finley read from the testimony taken by the Wallace Senate Committee, showing that

MURDERERS, PENITENTIARY BIRDS AND REPEATERS

composed the force of assistants with which Kerns drove the Democratic voters from the polls. Mr. Cox characterized Kerns, his Deputies and Republican politics in Philadelphia as rottenness and dead men's bones. He referred to the twenty thousand names stricken from the Registry list, marked with a red cross, and quoted from the testimony of the Wallace Committee, to show the disreputable character of the men employed by Kerns.

REPUBLICANS DEFEND WALLACE.

Mr. O'Neill rejoiced that Philadelphia was thoroughly Republican through these Marshals, and valiantly upheld Senator Wallace for "rising above party" to keep Kerns and his crowd in power.

Speaker Randall on the floor said he had protested against the Philadelphia Deputies on the ground that there was no necessity for them and because of the bad character of the men appointed.

Not a Democrat opened his mouth to say aught for Mr. Wallace, but his cause was ably championed by the Republican O'Neill that it elicited applause on the Republican side of the House.

The *Congressional Record* has a full report of the debate, from which we make these extracts. Mr. Springer, Dem., of Illinois, had explained to the House that the qualifying words requiring the Deputy Marshals to be "of good character" were inserted in a pending amendment for the especial benefit of Philadelphia. We take up the debate at this point.—EDS. POST.]

[From the Congressional Record, March 19.]

Mr. FRYE—Strike out those limiting, qualifying words "of good character" as it will be difficult to find them on that side. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPRINGER—Those words were put in to meet the case which occurred in the city of Philadelphia at the last Presidential election, when, by the proof offered before one of the committees of Congress, it was shown those who were appointed were the very worst characters which could be found in that city. I desire to avoid that same thing in the future.

Mr. O'NEILL—During the session of last summer I gave this House what I thought was a very clear view of the conduct of the Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and a defense of the special Marshals who had been appointed by him. And if the gentlemen will look over the records of the Senate they will see what was done in executive session in regard to the reappointment of the Marshal of that district. Marshal Kerns, a gentleman of the highest integrity in his official conduct, *was unanimously confirmed by the Democratic Senate in executive session, which thus indorsed his acts as Marshal.*

Mr. RANDALL, (the Speaker)—How does the gentleman know the confirmation was unanimous?

Mr. O'NEILL—I know it from having heard it.

Mr. RANDALL (the Speaker)—Ah!

Mr. O'NEILL—I know there are no secrets that are not told out of the executive session of the Senate, and so does the Speaker of the House.

Mr. RANDALL (the Speaker)—I want to know the gentleman's authority for the statement he made that the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

Mr. O'NEILL—I give it as spoken on the streets of this city—just in the same way as we always get information of what is done in the executive session.

Mr. FORT—And did not the committee report unanimously?

Mr. O'NEILL—I was about to state that. Every member of the House knows that we hear everything that occurs in the executive session of the Senate relative to confirmations.

I will say further in reference to this confirmation, *it was opposed strongly by certain Democrats. But, sir, the Democratic Senator from the State of Pennsylvania rose above party feeling and showed himself superior in his action to the Democrats who sought to pull down this respected official, Marshal Kerns. And he permitted that confirmation to be made in the Senate, because he knew there was no cause for rejecting him, as he had simply discharged his duty conscientiously.*

Mr. RANDALL (the Speaker)—I desire to say but a few words. I do not want by silence to have it understood that I am of the opinion that there was any occasion whatever for United States Marshals at the election to which reference has been made. On the contrary, I assert that there was no occasion for them, and the very gentleman alluded to, who was the officer that appointed them, stated subsequently under oath that there was no occasion for them.

Nor do I want by silence to have it understood that the men who were so appointed were of that character of citizens who were entitled to be selected for that particular service. I want to say further, notwithstanding the gentleman's allegation that this officer was recently confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate, that he was confirmed over my written protest.

Mr. O'NEILL—*That only shows the manner in which Senator Wallace performs his duty toward a gentleman who was worthy of his support.*

The CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'Neill,) is not entitled to the floor.

Mr. RANDALL, (the Speaker.)—I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'NEILL.—I am much obliged to the gentleman. I want to say something more for the instruction of the Democratic party of this House and of the country [Laughter,] relative to elections in the city of Philadelphia. It is but a few years since Republicans by hundreds and thousands were driven from the polls in Philadelphia. That continued until the city of Philadelphia became a Republican city, until we were enabled to elect a Mayor of the city of Philadelphia and to have a police force that knew how to perform its duty; until we passed a few years ago (and I aided in its passage through this House) the very law under which special Deputy Marshals are appointed to serve at elections. We wanted a police force and United States Marshals at our elections to give the great Republican city of Philadelphia an opportunity to express its real sentiments at the polls, and which it had been obliged to express before that time upon election days time and again through blood and the most fearful riots ever known in this country, instigated by the desire of the Democrats to keep possession of that city if they could.

Mr. SPRINGER—The gentleman entirely misrepresents me when he says that I attack the people of Philadelphia. I simply referred to certain special Deputy Marshals appointed for the elections in that city, and who were proved by the evidence before a committe of Congress to have been in several instances persons of the most disreputable character, some of them keepers of bawdy houses, others of them convicts, others of them jail-birds, and others vagrants and tramps who had no visiable means of support whatever. They have been proven to be persons of that character by a committee of Congress, and nobody has come to their defense. It was such persons that I attacked and no other. I did not say a word against the good people of Philadelphia. Those persons do not represent even the Republican party of Philadelphia.

Mr. O'NEILL—The gentleman says that was proved; It was by *ex parte* testimony.

Mr. SPRINGER—It was not by *ex parte* testimony. It was in open committee, where the witnesses were subjected to cross-examination.

Mr. O'NEILL—At all events the gentleman who appointed those men has been confirmed by a Democratic Senate as Marshal.

Mr. RANDALL, (the Speaker)—Such action could not have occurred in a Democratic House.

Mr. COX—I oppose every form of recognition of these Supervisors or Deputy Marshals. I opposed the bill by which originally these men were placed around our polls. I have seen them sometimes, when acting in conjunction with the municipal and State authorities, behave well. On the other hand, I have known occasions when, according to testimony which I cannot doubt, they have behaved ill; for instance, in the city of Philadelphia, where monstrous frauds were committed, as the evidence will show—where twenty thousand fraudulent voters were registered, while in New York—

Mr. O'NEILL—The gentleman's assertion in regard to Philadelphia has been utterly disproved time and again.

Mr. COX—I supposed that my friend from Philadelphia was asleep; but if he is very anxious I will read him a little chapter from the report of a committee that examined this subject fully:

At the last election in Philadelphia—

That is the election in 1876—

it appears from the testimony the registration was from twenty-five to thirty thousand excessive. In the city of Philadelphia, with a population of about eight hundred thousand, the registration of last year was over one hundred and eighty-six thousand, while in the city of New York, with a population nearly fifty per cent. greater, the registration was but one hundred and eighty-three thousand.

* * * * * * * * *

The fact of the excessive registration in Philadelphia becomes more apparent when it is known that over twenty thousand of the names registered were successfully attacked, and the names stricken off or marked with a red cross.

Mr. O'NEILL rose.

Mr. COX—Now let the gentleman sit down.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from New York declines to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COX—My friend from Philadelphia has never indulged in any unparliamentary conduct or language toward me. Therefore I excuse his former interruption if he will only sit down now.

Mr. O'NEILL—I will sit down until the gentleman again states something that I know not to be a fact.

Mr. COX—The gentleman has no right to interrupt me until I get through my five minutes. I will put the "red cross" on him if he does not conform to the rules. [Laughter.]

Let me read further from the same report:

And it is a matter of no little surprise that over nine-tenths of the names thus attacked in court were so attacked by Democratic petitions. According to the evidence, the courts to which those petitions were returned were engaged for a month or more during the election in trying those cases alone; and but for want of time very many more names would have been stricken off, ninety petitions which had been returned not having been reached in the investigation by the courts.

This was all substantiated by testimony. But in New York—so often abused here by reckless and ignorant people [laughter]—only fifteen hundred complaints were filed, and three hundred persons arrested. According to the testimony of Supervisor Davenport, men were frightened away from the polls by the advertisement of their names. Of the three hundred men arrested, ninety per cent. were allowed to vote as legal voters after a fair trial by the United States Court. That was because in that election in New York there was, for the sake of peace and safety, an arrangement between the State, the municipal, and the Federal officers to act in concert in keeping the peace, and to have, if possible, a fair election. But in Philadelphia it was all rottenness—fair-seeming outside, but inside "full of dead men's bones." They literally voted dead men, though sometimes a dead man's vote was challenged because he had not been buried in the proper precinct!

I am only amazed and surprised to hear my friend from Philadelphia making a merit of this thing in the City of Brotherly Love. The red cross has been used by associations for better purposes, and the red-cross knight has borne his banner without shame or fraud upon other fields.

I am opposed to recognizing this Federal supervision over our elections. I voted against this bill in 1871-72 because I knew it was unconstitutional. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Ay, smile; crackle your thorns under a pot. The Supreme Court had said there was not such a thing as a Federal election, only a State election; and, sir, for one I will not place the Supreme Court as now packed, partizan and demoralized, above the popular branch of the Legislature of this country. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FINLEY—The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who seems to be so particularly tender whenever anything is said about the politicians of his State, passed an encomium a moment ago on some of the leading politicians there. Now, Mr. Chairman, I know nothing of the politicians of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting what I find in the newspapers. I do occasionally see something about them there—and a case in point: I find that a large number of the prominent Republican politicians of that State are now under indictment for attempting to bribe and purchase the Legislature. One of these gentlemen, W. H. Kemble, president People's Bank of Philadelphia and a Republican ex-Treasurer of State, came into open court the other day and pleaded guilty to having gone into the Legislature and attempted to bribe the members.

But he talks about the Marshals in his district. Why, Mr. Chairman, of the seven hundred Marshals employed in Philadelphia in the last election I find, from a report of a committee of the other House, that thirteen of them were convicted of crimes, such as murder, burglary, shooting with intent to kill, &c. Two of them were keepers of houses of prostitution, two were keepers of low doggeries, and the whole lot of them, every one of them, was an active working Republican at the polls who wore the badge on his breast of a special Deputy Marshal. [Laughter.]

I will give the gentleman the names of some of his constituents, and probably he will remember them. One of them is Philip Madden. He was a special Deputy Marshal at the polls who had been convicted of highway robbery and served two terms in the penitentiary. [Laughter.] Francis McNamee, of the Seventh ward, had been arrested five different times for different crimes, some of them as high as burglary. Daniel Redding, who also wore the badge upon his breast, had been tried for murder, and he was the gentleman that the testimony shows had voted no less than eight times in one day. He was an active working Republican; and wore the Marshal's badge on his breast.

Michael Slavin, Marshal Fifth ward, is described as "a thief and notorious repeater." J. Roberts, Marshal Sixteenth division, had been a policeman in the City of Brotherly Love. He had blocked up the polls and arrested citizens who went there to vote, and he had a beautiful record. He had been keeping a house of prostitution, and had there a lot of Republican policemen that were paid out of the Federal Treasury for keeping the peace at the polls!

I have not time in the five minutes allowed to give a history of the savory reputations of the gentleman's constituents for whom he pleads so strongly on the floor of this House. But all the way through it was shown that the Republican policemen at the polls assisted these worthy Marshals to keep Democrats away from the polls.

Now, under the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois there can be a mitigation of that kind of outrage in this: that instead of five hundred or six hundred Republican Marshals, appointed at the polls, as in some cases—for instance, one precinct in Georgia had one hundred and three, one in Missouri had several hundred—instead of that number paid out of the Federal Treasury, every one of them a Republican and a partisan, we can under the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois have a decent number of decent people to attend to the duties.

THE BLACK LIST.

Murders, Suicides and Noose Notes.

The Crimes and Misfortunes of the Past Twenty-four Hours.

A FIERCE AND FATAL CONFLICT AND LYNCHING.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—A special from Grogson, Ky., says: Another calamity took place in Upper Big Sinking Creek, Carter county, last night. A party of regulators, consisting of one hundred citizens, rode to James Bincen's house and asked for John Boggs, quite a notorious character, who was concealed about the house. Bincen refused to open the door but commenced a fusciladeon the regulators, firing fifty shots, and killing, it is believed, one of them. This enraged the regulators, who had come mostly to notify Boggs to leave the country, and in their rage they brok down the doors of the house. It is thought three shots were fired at Bincen who was instantly killed. A rock thrown at the door to break it down hit Bincen's wife and broke her right leg. Thereupon the regulators seized John Boggs and after a short trial took him to a walnut tree standing fifteen steps from the house, where they hung him with a cotton rope and then fired two shots at him, one penetrating his body and the other piercing his hand. In this condition Boggs was found this morning by Dr. Steel, who cut the rope and took his corpse to Boggs' family. A nineteen year old son of Bincen's was taken out and whipped by the regulators for having joined the fusilade against them.

THE AVON MURDERER EXECUTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Parson, known as the "Avon" murderer, entirely broke down this morning, fainting and vomiting while being shaved, and continually raving about his innocence. He charged the crime of killing Withey upon Mrs. Withey. After breakfast he became calmer, but his cries could be heard outside of the jail. The execution took place at 12:40. He claimed his innocence on the scaffold.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

SANTA FE, March 19.—A Mexican woman named Topez, sixty years of age, was brutally murdered early yesterday by Jose Siloa Paisa. Paisa himself gave the first information when arrested for drunkenness, stating that a woman was dead, but that he had not caused her death. The Coroner's jury found that the old woman had been most horribly strangled and beaten to death by Paisa, and committed him. A few old rags, not worth three dollars, were the murderer's reward. It is probable Judge Lynch will hold court in Paisa's case.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 19.—Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, was the scene of a tragedy last night, which caused great excitement. This morning there was found hanging in the barn the mangled body of Andrew Miller, who is supposed to have been murdered before being strung up. The victim's wife and George Smith have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—A Lancaster, Ohio, special to-night says: "Peter Stout, of Stoutsville, Fairfield county, made a desperate attempt to kill his brother Thomas last night. Peter had an old grudge against his brothers, who are well to do farmers, and attempted to kill his brother Simon a year ago last night. Peter went to his brother Thomas' residence armed with a carbine, revolver and bowie knife. The brother saw him coming, closed the door and held it. Peter fired a heavy slug which tore through the door and through the right breast of Thomas. The wounded man will die. Peter is in jail."

THIEVING TRAMPS.

VINCENNES, IND., March 20.—This city has lately been infested with a malicious gang of tramps whose deviltry culminated in an attempt to burn the Evansville and Terre Haute roundhouse this afternoon. The fire was extinguished with very little damage. Shortly after, however, the same gang attempted to seize the north-bound freight train, threatening Conductor Mike Laurer with revolvers, and attempting also to intimidate the engineer. At this juncture the police appeared on the scene, and after firing several shots, with the aid of the train men succeeded in securing the entire gang, eleven in number. Before incarceration in the calaboose they were found armed with revolvers and razors. The same crowd also made a malicious attack on an Ohio and Mississippi train recently.

DESPERATE HIGHWAYMEN.

FORT WORT, TEX., March 20.—Friday night three highwaymen attacked campers on Mary Creek, nine miles west of here robbed them of one hundred dollars, a saddle, clothing and several minor articles. The highwaymen also attacked a second party of campers the same night, but were fired on, and one of their horses was killed and one highwayman was shot. The highwaymen escaped in the darkness, carrying their wounded comrade. The Sheriff and Marshal are in pursuit.

MILLER MURDER.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20.—The Coroner's Jury has just returned a verdict in the Miller murder case, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county. The evidence against George Smith and Miller's wife is very damaging, and the jury charges them with having committed the crime. The murder grew out of the intimate relations between Mrs. Miller and Smith. There is no doubt that Miller was first murdered and then hung in his barn.

THERE appears to be one Wallace man in Allegheny, and he is not enough to hurt.

A TRICK OF OLD ZACK.

How Chandler Got a Seat in the Senate and Christiancy a Mission.

The wife of ex-Senator Christiancy, augered at the announcement that her husband is to bring divorce proceedings against her, gives the following account of the origin of the principal trouble between them, which is printed in the New York *Tribune:*

It was in the autumn of 1878 that Zachariah Chandler went to Mr. Christiancy's house in Lansing, Mich., and there made the arrangement for the latter's withdrawal from the Senate. Mrs. Christiancy says that she was not present at the interview, but Dr. Victor Christiancy, a son of the Senator, now living in Leavenworth, Kan., was in the next room and heard the greater part of the conversation. Victor repeated the conversation to her. On the next day he gave her a graphic description of Messrs. Chandler and Christiancy walking up and down, haggling over the terms. Mr. Chandler began the conversation by saying that he had been to Washington and had seen President Hayes, and that the matter pending between them was all right. This remark showed that there had been other conversations between them upon the same subject. Mr. Chandler then said that Mr. Christiancy could have either the mission to Peru or Central America. The administration had placed these two places at his (Chandler's) disposal. Mr. Chandler also thought that the Japanese mission might be had, as Minister Bingham was talking of coming home, but the Peruvian and Central American missions were absolutely at his disposal. Mr. Chandler advised the acceptance of the Central American mission; there Mr. Christiancy would find life so quiet that he could save nearly all of his salary. Then followed a long talk about routes, the mode of travel, &c., when the conversation finally closed with a talk about a sum of money that was to be paid Mr. Christiancy by Mr. Chandler as a bonus for his retirement. The exact amount of this sum was not mentioned, because from the conversation that followed it was plainly shown that it had been previously arranged. Finally, Mr. Chandler said: "Whom shall I give the money to?" Mr. Christiancy answered: "Henry—send it to him." Henry is Mr. Christiancy's favorite son, who was in Detroit. It is said that Mr. Christiancy had made a will in his favor. After this Mr. Christiancy said: "Then we will call this a settlement." Mr. Chandler laughed with the satiracal air of a man in good spirits over a bargain to his advantage: "Yes, we will call this a settlement." "Then," said Mr. Christiancy, "pledge me that no human soul shall know of this." "No," replied Chandler, "how can they?" This ended the conversation. It was that same day that Dr. Victor acquainted his stepmother with the particulars of what he called his father's degradation.

Mrs. Christiancy says that when her husband learned that she knew of this conversation he abused her, once knocking her down in the parlors of the Legation in the presence of Mr. George E. Haight, an American resident in Peru. Mr. Christiancy objected to Mr. Haight's presence in the Legation, as he had accused him of meddling in some of his affairs and paying too much attention to his wife. Mrs. Christiancy is now living with her mother, Mrs. Lugerbeel, in Washington. Her mother keeps a small boarding house, and the daughter gains a moderate income by coloring photographs.

DENNIS IN COURT.

The Scene in the San Francisco Police Court.

[Special of March 17.]

The Police Court-room was crowded yesterday when the clerk called, "Dennis Kearney, convicted of misdemeanor." Ex-District Attorney D. J. Murphy, who had assisted in the prosecution, said:

"I wish to make a few remarks before the passing of the sentence. Your Honor cannot but know of the agitation caused by the defendant for the past two years. It is a matter of current news. The defendant has constantly, upon the sand lots and at other places, attacked and villified our prominent citizens in the most reckless manner. He has taken every opportunity to slander and malign them and has at this time got the community into fever heat of excitement, which threatens to end in shattering the foundations of our society. A prominent citizen—Carl Spreckless—who could not have intentionally or otherwise injured the defendant, has been grossly assailed by him and held up to the ridicule of the world. This language was uncalled for and highly incendiary. It was not uttered as many of the defendants have uttered similar language who come before your Honor, in the heat of some violent quarrel nor was it caused by an indulgence in liquor."

"Your Honor," interrupted Mr. Kearney "if Mr. Murphy wishes to have a speech I desire to have my counsel, Mr. Barbour here."

Judge Rives said: "Well, call Mr. Barbour," and Mr. Barbour was called. Judge Rives asked him if he intended to say anything in mitigation, and he said that he did. "Very well," said his Honor, "proceed, Mr. Murphy."

Mr. Murphy then continued: "it is certainly time that this agitation should cease and that all who violate law be severely punished. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the defendant, who has so far escaped justice on technical or other grounds, be strictly dealt with this time that it may be a warning to him and all others in the future."

"May it please the Court," said Mr. Barbour. "Mr. Murphy has seen fit to go back for two years to recite the acts of the defendant. It was uncalled for and unnecessary on his part; and shows an excessiveness of zeal not commendable. The simple fact of the matter is this: Mr. Kearney has been convicted, like many others who daily come before you, of using abusive language. The offence is not alarming, nor is it great. The language used by him does not differ from that used every day by many of our citizens. There is no sense of justice in asking that he be punished now for offences alleged to have been committed during years past, nor should he be called to account for the state of affairs now prevailing. The offence of which the defendant has been convicted is a very trifling one, and I would respectfully ask that the punishment be very light in proportion."

"There must be, of course, a difference of opinion," said the Judge; "regarding Mr. Kearney's action and speech. Some might think that a villification of our people, whose character is considered above reproach, is deserving of severe punishment. In view of all the facts in the matter, and taking into consideration the state of affairs in this city, brought about by such men as Mr. Kearney, I hold that offence to be a very serious one, and therefore shall order the defendant to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months."

As Judge Rives pronounced this sentence, the full penalty allowed by law, there was a burst of applause from the thronging spectators, and Kearney looked up in surprise. He was taken to prison. Mr. Barbour gave notice of an appeal, and asked what bail on an appeal bond the court would fix in the matter. He was informed that it will be $3,000. This will soon procured and Kearney was released. The case on appeal will go to the Supreme Court, where it will be assigned by the presiding Judge, Dangerfield, to some one of the judges, probably Judge E. Fenton. No further testimony can be taken and the case will go off solely on the points of law. No jury can be had in the matter,

"A GAGE D'AMOUR."

"Charles—for it seems you wish to know—
You wonder what could scare me so,
And why, in this long-locked bureau,
With trembling fingers—
With tragic air, I now replace
This ancient web of yellow lace,
Among whose faded folds the trace
Of perfume lingers.

"Friend of my youth, severe as true,
I guess the train your thoughts pursue;
But this my state is nowise due
To indigestion:
I had forgotten it was there,
A scarf that Some-one used to wear,
Hinc illae lachrymae—so spare
Your cynic question.

"Some-one who is not girlish now,
And wed long since. We meet and bow;
I don't suppose our broken vow
Affects us keenly;
Yet, trifling though my act appears,
Your Sternes would make it ground for tears;
One can't disturb the dust of years,
And smile serenely.

"'My golden locks' are gray and chill,
For her's—let them be sacred still;
But yet I own a boyish thrill
Went dancing through me,
Charles, when I held yon yellow lace;
For, from its dusty hiding place,
Peeped out an arch, ingenuous face
That beckoned to me.

"We shut our heart up, now-a-days,
Like some old music-box that plays
Unfashionable airs that raise
Derisive pity;
Alas—A nothing starts the spring;
And lo, the sentimental thing
At once commences quavering
Its lover's ditty.

"Laugh, if you like. The boy in me—
The boy that was revived to see
The fresh young smile that shone when she
Of old, was tender,
Once more we trod the Golden Way—
That mother you saw yesterday,
And I, whom none can well portray
As young or slender.

"She twirled the flimsy scarf about
Her pretty head, and stepping out,
Slipped arm in mine, with half a pout
Of childish pleasure.
Where were we bound no mortal knows,
For then you plunged in Ireland's woes,
And brought me blankly back to prose,
And Gladstone's measure.

"Well, well, the wisest bend to Fate,
My brown old books around me wait,
My pipe still holds, unconfiscate,
Its wonted station.
Pass me the wine. To those that keep,
The bachelor's secluded sleep
Peaceful, inviolate and deep,
I pour libation."

—*Arthur Dobson.*

LINCOLN'S SMALL-POX JOKE.

How the War President Got Rid of a Bore.

[Gen. Brisbin in the Philadelphia Times.]

One day not long after Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, Mr. Wade came in, laughing all over his face and said:

"Well, old Abe has just done the damndest thing you ever heard of. He has given out he has the small-pox to keep the politicians and office-seekers away from the White House."

The story ran thus: Mr. Wade went to the White House to see Lincoln, who had been ill. He found the President a little pale, but jolly as he could be.

"Sit down, Wade, I am glad to see you. Oh, I have the funniest thing to tell you; it will make you laugh. I never did such a thing before in my life, and never will again." Then the President laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks.

"Now, Wade," he said, "you are not to repeat this outside, for it would give offense, and it by no manner of means comports with the dignity which is supposed to hedge a President about. The doctor put me up to it to rid myself of a bore; I ought not to have done it, but I could not help it, it was so funny. You know I have been ill, and a great many people have wondered what ailed me, but none of them could find out. The truth is I was worried to death, and talked sick pretty much by one man, the most everlasting bore you ever saw, who wanted an office. I knew he would come again as soon as I was able to sit up, and the doctor put me up to get rid of him by saying I had the small-pox. I only got out yesterday, and sure enough this morning he called upon me. I had determined to be polite to him, but he staid so long the humor seized me and I sent for the doctor. Giving him the wink I held out my hand, and inquired:

"Doctor, what marks are those on my hand?"

"That's varioloid, or mild small-pox," said the doctor.

"Well," said I, its all over me. "It's contagious, is it not, doctor?"

"Very contagious indeed," he replied, "and you should see no one."

My visitor, who had been getting more and more nervous every moment, now could stand it no longer, and rising, said:

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, I can't stop any longer. I just called to see how you were," and then he started to hurry out.

"Stop a minute; I want to talk to you," said I, "about the office."

"Excuse me, Mr. President. You are not well this morning and I won't bother you," said he, shoving towards the door.

"Never mind," said I, "don't be in a hurry. It's all right, and if you are going to get the varioloid you will get it now anyhow; so you might as well sit down."

"Thank you, sir, but I'll call again," he replied, fairly turning livid and executing a masterly retreat from the fearful contagion with which he supposed me to be afflicted.

"Now," said Uncle Abe, "it will be all over the city in an hour that I have the small-pox, and you can contradict the story, but I want you to promise you won't repeat what I have just told you."

Wade laughed until he was weak, and when he could get his breath sufficiently to speak he looked at the clock as was his custom and said;

"Now for a little business and then I will go."

"Don't go," cried Uncle Abe, and laying his head in his hauds on the desk in front of him he laughed until he shook all over, Presently raising up his face from between his hands he wiped his eyes and blew his nose until the report sounded like the winding of a horn. After another fit of laughing he said:

"Wade, you should have seen him, and how scared he was. I'll bet that fellow never comes back here while I am President."

As might have been expected, hardly had Mr. Wade quitted the White House when he heard the President had the small-box, and was very sick. Wade promptly contridicted the story, but that night it was telegraphed all over the country, and many people will yet remember the story of Mr. Lincoln's having the varioloid during the war.

Commenting on the report, Unele Abe said to Wade: "Some people said they could not take my proclamation very well, but when I get the small-box, Wade, I shall then be happy to say I have something everybody can take."

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

Some Account of the Work and the Difficulties Encountered.

The Swiss correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows under date of February 29:

The piercing of the longest tunnel in the world has thus been achieved in seven years and five months—a rapidity of execution quite unprecedented, for relatively to its length, the St. Gothard has been bored in a fourth of the time occupied in the boring of the Hauenstein tunnel, and in less than half the time taken by the Mont Cenis. This great advance in the art of tunnel-driving is due to the more extended application of machinery, and above all to the efficiency of the air-compressors invented by Professor Colladen, of Geneva. The perforator actuated by these compressors, do their work with marvellous swiftness. In two honrs one machine drills 26 holes 1 20 metres deep in a face of rock some 2 metres square. The holes are then filled with dynamite, charged, and fired, every explosion disloging some 2½ cubic metres of rock. The point of attack for the perforators is always the upper part of the finished tunnel of the future; the floor of the passage they clear out being afterwards blasted and wrought down by hand to the required level. The locomotives used in the tunnel are moved by compressed air, and ventilation is provided from the same source. Horses are also used for dragging the wagons, but owing to the intense heat and the closeness, the mortality among them is very great. Out of a stud of forty, ten die on an average every month. The men work night and day in shifts of eight hours each, the labor of very trying, and they are compelled to take frequent holidays. Great circumspection has had to be exercised in the admission of outsiders to the galleries, as a walk of several miles in the stifling heat and vitiated atmosphere might easily prove fatal to persons with weak hearts or a tendency to congestion of the brain, and even the healthy who venture in for the first time have often occasion to regret ther temerity. The scene in the interior of the tunnel is weird in the extreme; the pitchy darkness, relieved ouly by the glare of a few lamps, the shrieking of locomotrves, the blowing of horns, the tramp of horses, the vibration of the perforators, the explosion of mines, the continual passing of heavily-laden wagons, the groops of naked men plying pick-axe, spade and shovel—all these things mingled together create an impression never to be forgotten.

The completion of the work, now that the two galleries are joined and a free circulation of air is established, will be comparatively easy. The tunnel is expected to be ready for traffic by the end of September, and the entire system of which it is the centre in the summer of 1882. The great engineering triumph of which the St. Gothard tunnel is at once the monument and the consummation, though a peaceful, has not been a bloodless one. Between sixty and seventy men have been killed by the premature explosion of mines and other mishaps; many more have been seriously injured.

WOMEN AS TIPPLERS.

The Growth of Intemperance Among Females in England.

[London Letter in the N. Y. Times.]

The promotion of death by alcohol is a common thing in England. "Oh, let her have as much as she can drink—it would be a sin to prolong such a life as her's," was one of Paine's remarks to a new nurse who was attending his supposed wife, the unfortunate Miss Maclean, when the invalid asked for some brandy. There are scores of inebriates who are similarly permitted to hasten their deaths in this spirit-drinking country, and particularly where heirs are waiting to inherit the drunkard's property. All the recognized poisons put together, all the secret murders by death-dealing drugs, all the epidemics, the fatalities of foul drains, the tight lacing of women, every natural and unnatural ill that flesh is heir to, the entire demoniac army that preys upon man from years' end to years' end, is nothing as compaired with the miseries, horrors and premature deaths that are wrought by drink. The worst feature of the prevailing evil is that drunkenness is daily increasing among our women. I do not say this as the result of my own observation, though I could do so, but upon the authority of magistrates, police officers and coroners. At the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday, the presiding Judge stated that as many as fifteen women were brought before him on the previous Monday charged with drunkenness, and that on Tuesday, out of eleven "drunk and disorderlies" eight of the prisoners were women. The magistrate mentioned these facts in open court, and publicly proclaimed his determination to punish with increased severity all persons brought before him in future on similar charges. According to Hogarth's grim caricatures of the English, women were as bad as the men in the matter of drinking in the last century and gin and beer were at the bottom of nearly all the social crimes in his day, as they are in ours. Alcohol was then a "hawakable" liquor and drunkenness assuridly decreased later on, as the Legislature made it more and more difficult to buy the popular poison. The Gladstonian act of Parliament which made every confectioner and grocer a dealer in wines and spirits has promoted the existing depravity among women. Drink meets them and is available now wherever they go. It is on the counter at the grocery shop; it is ostentatiously displayed at drug and candy stores; it can be bought in bulk, or it can be drank at the counter. A lady of my family who called at a confectioner's the other day to order some biscuits and ices had to wait in the store a little time to complete her instructions. "This is what happened," she says, "while I waited. A lady came in for some buns; she had a glass of sherry; a girl came in, ate a biscuit and drank two glasses of port; an elderly lady arrived in a brougham, and sat down to two glasses of sherry and took away a bottol of port; a showy person, who drove to the door in a hansom, ordered a dozen tarts, gave her address and drank three glasses of sherry." These are painful facts; they illustrate the working of free trade in drinks; they demonstrate that while the wretched women of the lower classes reel into the gutter and are taken thence to jail, "society ladies" and women of the upper-middle class "fuddle" at the confectioner's and go home to finish their inebritation, where the police and the public are not witness of their drunken vagaries. Some Legislative action is acknowledged to be necessary in repressing the spirit trade and regulating the hours of sale, it is of serious national importance that Parliament should take notice of the growing demoralization, which is the undoubted result of the temptations everywhere laid in the way of women to drink port and sherry, brandy and gin, instead of the lemonade, coffee and tea, which at one time was the only class of refreshment obtainable outside hotels and barrooms, which no respectable woman would visit alone.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight Cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

TELLING FORTUNES.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad,
For you to accept or refuse,
The one of them good and the other one bad,
Now hear them and say which you choose.

I see, by my gift, within reach of my hand,
A fortune right fair to behold,
A house and a hundred good acres of land,
With harvest fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard, the boughs hanging down;
With apples of russet and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown,
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves and swallows about the barn door.
See the tanning-mill whirling so fast.
See men who are threshing the wheat on the floors,
And now the bright picture is past.

And I see rising dismally up in the place
Of the beautiful house and the land,
A man with a fiery red nose on his face
And a little brown jug in his hand.

Oh! if you beheld him, my lad, you wo'ld wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boot toes they gap like the mouth of a fish,
And his trowsers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers, now this way and that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bug's;
And he wears an old coat and a battered-in hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's;

Now, which will you choose—to be thrifty and snug,
And to be right side up with your dish;
Or to go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

$35,000 FOR GRANT'S SIGNATURE.

The Story Which Ex-Governor Cox's Son Tells.

[Milwaukee News.]

Mr Charles N. Cox, son of General Jaced D. Cox, Grant's first secretary of the Interior, gave the following information to a reporter of the *News:*

"I know of a case which, I think, brings official corruption more nearly home to Grant personally than even the check in the famous Black Friday investigation. It is not of my own positive personal knowledge, it is true, but it came to me in such a way that I could not be more firmly convinced of its truth had I seen it myself. My knowledge of the transaction dates long subsequent to the occurrence, but that can not affect the fact that it did occur, and occurred precisely as I learned it. As you will probably remember, after my father left General Grant's cabinet, he became identified with the Toleda, Wabash and Western railroad, at one time as President, at another as receiver. Some time in 1877, either in the spring or summer, Mr. John Ellis, who either was at that time, or had been at one time, a principal owner of the 'Toledo, Wabash and Western, dined with my father, and at the dinner table told us the followidg incident connected with his railroad ventures: In 1871 he was largely interested in a Western railroad enterprise, the financial success or failure of which was largely dependent upon the fate of a bill then before Congress."

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Cox stated that Mr. Ellis did not mention the particular railroad, nor did he specify the bill, and continued:

"Mr. Ellis then went on to tell us that while he was off in the West he received a dispatch from a friend in the White House stating that the bill in which he (Ellis) was interested had passed Congress and been sent to the President for his approval, but that Grant had decided to withhold his approval and to return it to Congress with a veto. Mr. Ellis telegraphed his informant to persuade the President to defer final action in the matter till he (Ellis) could reach Washington. Taking the first train he traveled night and day till he reached New York. He immediately called upon a friend who he knew had managed a good many matters in Washington, and was familliar with the methods of doing business in that city and securing favorable legislation—in short, a trained and successful lobyist—to procure advice. Having explained the object of my visit, and the exact status of the bill, he was at once directed to go and see General Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and lay the case before him, and be governed wholly by his advice or instructions.

"General Butterfield was hunted up, and the business explained fully, to the effect that if the President persisted in his determination to veto the bill in question, the Western railroad enterprise would in all probability prove a losing venture; whereas, should he on the contrary approve it, the parties in interest would almost inevitably reap a handsome profit; that the President has been induced to hold the matter under advisement until he (Ellis) could reach Washington, and the object of the visit to General Butterfield was to obtain his advice as to the best means of inducing the President to favor the measures and sign the bill.

"General Butterfield instructed Mr. Ellis to call upon the gentleman by whose advice he had called upon him. Being informed that he came direct from his office to him, the general replied: 'Never mind that, call on him again in about an hour or such a matter.'

"At the time indicated Mr. Ellis called again on the lobbyist, and told him he had been directed to call by General Butterfield. This did not satisfy the lobbyist, who required that he should bring a note from the assistant treasurer. After reparing again to Butterfield, Mr. Ellis visited the lobbyist the third time. The note was read, and Mr. Ellis was informed that it would cost $35,000 to insure the success of his bill. Mr. Ellis went immediately to a bank, drew the money, and returned to his friend, the lobbyist, who left the room as he entered and showed him the bundle containing the currency. As he left the room at one door Mr. Ellis placed the package of money on the table, and retired by another, hearing his friend return as he did so, and in three hours Mr. Ellis had a telegram from his friend in the White House saying the bill was signed."

In reply to some further questions Mr. Cox said he would not like to have the story published, but his father was in Cincinnati and Mt. Ellis in New York, and neither of them could or would deny that Mr. Ellis had related this occurence at General Cox's table in the spring or summer of 1877.

Halleck as a General.

[New York Nation.]

* * * As for Pope, the report of the Board of Officers has left him and the members of the court martial which tried his charges against Porter in a position which makes it a charity to leave them unmolested, while Halleck stands condemned by the simple record of what he did and what he did not do. At the beginning of August, 1862, he was Commander-in-Chief. The Army of Virginia, under General Pope, was at and near Culpepper, and numbered some thirty thousand men, which force was increased soon after by the arrival of Reno with eight thousand men of the Ninth Corps, and of King with his division of about seven thousand. McClellan, at Harrison's Landing on the James, had an effective force of about ninety thousand men. It would not be easy to say how many more men there were in the defences of Washington, at Harper's Ferry, at Yorktown, at Fortress Monroe, etc., but it is probably not excessive to say that the commander-in-chief had one hundred and fifty thousand men disposable at this time, after leaving adequate garrisons in all places to which garrisons were indispensable, and that no one of these men was more than one hundred and twenty-five miles in a straight line from Washington. Lee was in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, confronting Pope and protecting Richmond. He had the control of such forces as to make seventy thousand a liberal estimate of the maximum which he could use, not only in any one field but in any one series of operations. If any trained soldier should be told this, and reminded that the resources of the United States in money, stores, munitions, ships, etc., were practically unlimited, and then should be shown the map of Eastern Virginia, with its frequent rivers and bays and all its water in the undisputed control of our navy, and, finally, should be informed that General Halleck so bore himself in his high office that in one month these masses of Federal troops were driven to the protection of the defences of Washington, with heavy losses of killed, wounded, prisoners, guns, munitions, and stores of all kinds, while the victorious Confederate army betook itself to the fresh fields of Maryland, he would say that there was little need of denouncing such a man of war. For those, however, who wish to hear what Halleck was besides being incompetent, we may say that General Gordon declares him contemptuous, meddlesome, morose, revengeful, jealous, bitter, relentless, wrathful, arrogant, curt, timid, self-indulgent, splenetic, envious, discourteous, crafty, malignant, savage, scolding, ill-tempered, shirking, selfish, ignoble and false.

A Sensible King.

When Lord Palmerston complimented the late King of the Belgians on the superlative wisdom with which he had managed his rich and cozy little Kingdom, that astute soveriegn answered that his theory and practice of statecraft were equally simple, "The whole of my philosophy," said his Majesty, "is not to meddle. When a Prime Minister comes to me for advice or direction, I ask him whether he can cammand a Parlimentary majority. If he says 'Yes,' I go about my business, and feel no further anxiety on the subject. If he says 'No,' he goes about his business, and my course is equally straight before me." Sometime afterward, in the troublous day of 1848, some demagogues of the extreme party in Belgium appears to have forgotten the sort of King with whom they had to deal, and surrounded his country home at Laeken to ask that he should abdicate or otherwise cease from ruling over them. On the following morning, therefore, as soon as he was up, His Majesty invited several of his most influential subjects to discuss the question with him, and stated his own case with refreshing frankness. "I have," observed the King, "saved a little money in your service; I have an annuity as widower of a British Princess, and I have a life interest in a place called Claremont, which is really a nice house in England, within a pleasant ride of the metropolis of London. If you wish to get rid of me I am ready to go, and all I ask of you is that we may separate upon amicable terms. If you do not desire my immediate departure I must request that you will protect me from further molestation. I object to have my rest disturbed, especially at bed-time." Van De Weyer and Nothemb, who were then among the chief men of Belgium, undertook to guarantee the King's slumbers from further disturbance, and all ended with serenity and mutual content.

THE POINT TO MEEET.

The Issue Senator Wallace is Asked to Respond to.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* reviewing the defence put forth in Senator Wallace's behalf, that he had protested in January against Kerns' confirmation, gets out the vital point in the case:

There is nothing new, however, in this. We have understood all along that Senator Wallace originally opposed Kerns's confirmation and it was he who most effectually demonstrated to us that Kerns was "a representative of the very worst elements of Philadelphia Republican politics," and that "on behalf of the people of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania" the appointment should have been rejected as that of "a man not fit for the place."

What we cannot understand and the thing for which we have asked an explanation—not yet given—is why Senator Wallace, after taking this position, "advised and consented to" Kerns's confirmation. The dispatch from Washington announcing Kerns's confirmation said:

> The Senate to-day *unanimously* confirmed the nomination of James Kerns as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. *Senator Wallace having waived all objections to his confirmation.*

If this is not the case Senator Wallace has been done injustice, but we have seen no denial from him that he did advise and consent to the confirmation. The correspondence which he makes public only shows that if he finally voted for Kerns he not only did injustice to his party and the public, but that he sinned against the light which he himself had shed upon this subject.

We pause to hear if Senator Wallace denies that he voted for Kerns's confirmation.

Mackey's Means.

Wilson McCandless, Sr., and Eliza A Galway, executors of the estate of Robert W. Mackey, deceased, have filed their account in the Orphans' Court, of Philadelphia, and it has been referred to Thomas J. Barger for audit. The total amount with which the executors charge themselves is $131,969 61. The principal items are: Appraised value of personal estate, $91,349 82; increase realized over the appraised value of 750 shares of Continental Railway stock, $24,250; increase realized over the appraised value of N. Pacific stock, $2,250; increase realized over the appraised value of Allegheny National Bank stock, $2,215. The expenditures have amounted to $13,250 24. The accounts against the estate amount to $94,036 78, of which the People's Bank claims $61,503 29; of this $57,349 29 are on eight notes, and the remaining claim is for $4,154, paid to P. A. B. Widener to lift collateral. The Allegheny National Bank has a claim against the estate of $21,923 89.

An Offensive Breath

is abominable, and there is no excuse for it. SOZODONT will always eradicate this evil from whatever cause. But there are thousands who utterly neglect any care of their teeth, and suffer their breath to become tainted. They puff their gossip into the faces of their listeners regardless of the annoyance they inflict.

Keep a bottle of SPALDING'S GLUE, and apply to such gossip's lips. STT

THE London *Journal of Science* asserts that the one thing lacking to make the beauty of American women perfect—increase of fat—is now supplied.

LITTLE NELL.

My little Nell! God bless the child!
Yes, John, you have a home;
I've been a dreadin' all along
To see this hour come.
For Nell's our baby, John; she's all
That's left to wife and me—
Our bonnie lass! without her here
What would the old home be?

Don't mind, John; I'm womanish
About my little Nell.
Yes, yes, I know, I know you will,
You'll always use her well.
She's tender, John—a snowy lamb
I've carried on my breast,
That's kept my old heart warm so long,
Been fondled and carressed.

And sheltered from the storms so well
She'll need a love-kept fold.
I know it, John; your good and true,
And we are getting old.
She'll need a strong arm by-and-by:
Perhaps 'tis just as well
That she should go away from us.
As we from little Nell.

Let's see. The house is roomy, John,
And only wife and me;
There's plenty room and welcome, too,
For you and Nell, you see,
The nights are gettin' long to us,
Our years are gettin' few.
We'd like to have our Nellie near
Until she's left to you.

The farm has got too large for me—
The hands wants leadin' well,
So you can take the for'ard plow
And I'll stay back with Nell.
God bless you, then! come right along!
My little Nell is yours;
You'd better go and tell her, John,
I'll see about the chores.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS.—The National *Live Stock Journal* gives the following advice on this subject:

Look first to the great characteristics of a dairy cow—a lage stomach, indicated by broad hips, broad and deep loin and sides, a broad or double chine—these indicate a large digestive apparatus, which is the first essential requisite to the manufacture of milk. Secondly, a good constitution, depending largely upon the lungs and heart, which should be well developed, and this is is easily determined by examination; but the vigor and tone of the constitution is indicated by the lustre of the hair and brightness of the eyes and the whole make-up. Thirdly, having determined her capacity for digesting surplus food for making milk, look carefully to the receptacle for the milk—the udder—and the veins leading to it. The cow may assimilate a large amount of food which goes mostly to lay on flesh and fat; but if she has a long broad and deep udder, with large milk veins, it is safe to conclude that her large capacity for digestion and assimilation are active in filling this receptacle. In fact, the udder is the first point to look at in a cursory examination of a cow, for nature is not apt to create in vain. If it reaches to the back line of the thighs, well up behind, reaches well forward, is broad and moderately deep, with teats well apart, and skin soft and elastic, it may be inferred that nature has provided means for filling it. If the udder be a small round cylinder, hanging down in front of the thighs, like a six quart pail, the cow cannot be a profitable milker, whatever digestive apparatus she may have. A yellow skin and a yellow ear (inside) is almost universally regarded as present in a cow that gives rich yellow milk; but after you find the indications mentioned above, you may admire as many other points as you please—as a first-class escutcheon, a long slim tail, a beautifully-turned, dishing face; a drooping, waxy horn; a small, straight, slim leg; or any other fancy points; but do not look for these till you have found the essentials.

LIVE STOCK FARMING.—No interest connected with American agriculture, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, has of late years attracted more notice than live stock farming. The interest embraces beeves, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, but the development to which we refer relates more particularly to cattle and horses. The food supply of Europe has for a long series of years directed enterprise to the provision trade of the United States, in such a way that it has attained collossal dimensions. Latterly, efforts have been made to transport to Europe fresh beef for sale, but the difficulties connected with this enterprise have more recently stimulated the exportation of live stock to Europe instead of fresh beef. This movement has taken shape more particularly at Boston, as the point nearest Europe, and consequently the one from which the shortest voyage is made. But the shipment of live stock by steamer from that point embraces horses, sheep and swine, as well as beeves, and the business increases at such a rate that it bids fair to become a leading branch of national commerce.

The capacity of our country for the production of live stock is so vast that too much attention cannot be bestowed upon this business. Rightly understood, live stock farming is really one of the best resources for the support of a large population. Thousands of farmers who now waste their capital, time and labor, in the culture of crops that do not pay expenses, on account of the markets being overstocked, could much more advantageously turn their attention to the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine, not merely for the European markets, but for the home demand also. In the prairie States of the West this has become a favorite employment, in regions where, owing to the distance from the seaboard, the culture of the cereal crops is unprofitable. The leading live stock markets of the west are Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City; but the shipments of stock to Europe are made chiefly from Chicago as a centre. These have proved so profitable that the business of exporation bids fair to become permanent and to take the place of shipments of fresh beef.

Connected with stock farming are various industries of great importance to a country likes ours, such as the commerce in hides, wool, whips, boots and shoes, leather, etc. Thus, therefore, stock farming has an importance to the civilized art of the world beyond and above its connection with the food supply, and if our countrymen can be induced to engage in this business generally, and on a grand scale, there can be no doubt that the result would be to give us command of the commerce of the world.

SEEDING TO ORCHARD GRASS.—Seeing the inquiry of New Subscriber, Pennsylvania, and of T. J. Brown, about sowing orchard grass, and having grown it for a number of years, I will state some things I have learned about sowing it and growing it. In the first place it is so good a grass and lasts so long in the ground, that it pays to seed it well to begin with. As I have seeded several pieces in this grass, and did it at different times of the year, I have found that what was sown the latter part of August did much the best—so much so that I would not sow at any other time, if possible. If the ground is once well stocked with it, it will seem to run out any other grasses or clover, and permanently occupy the land for a long term of years. I would recommend your correspondent to manure his lot well, this spring, then if the soil is strong enough to bear it, plant to early potatoes that can be dug the first of August, and the ground fitted to sow to orchard grass by the middle of the month; or if he can afford it, peas or oats, instead, in the spring, to plow under, fitting it for the grass early, as before stated. If a good seed bed is made and the season favorable, two bushels will seed an acre very well, if the grass is sown alone and not in connection with any grain crop. Sown at this time of year, the weeds seldom grow to interfere with it, and it will obtain so good a start as to withstand the winter well and yield a full stock of grass for mowing the following year (or following spring, I might say), for it gives its best full mowing about the last of May, after which it would be best to use as pasture. It should be sown from the 15th of August to the 1st of September, and I have sown clover with it at the same time, which did well for a year or two. I have also sown about two bushels of oats with it, to grow up with the grass in the fall and stand for a winter protection to it, and then its deadened leaves will act as a mulch over the ground in the spring, helping to give it an early start.—*H. Ives, in Ohio Farmer.*

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.—It is not quite certain what office salt performs in the labratory of nature in furnishin food to growing plants. But some things any one can tell without much chemical knowledge. Spread a quart or so over the manure in the stable, and its speedy decomposition is evinced, almost instantly where ammonia is rising from the manure. It arrests it in a very few minutes, forming, no doubt, the valuable salts, nitrate of soda and muriate of ammonia. Distribute it in your compost heap as it comes from the stable window, or when it is turned, firefanging is effectually prevented, while the manure pile will continue moist even in quite dry weather. We know these two facts from long experience.

We also know that, applied to wheat about the time it begins to grow nicely in April, it increases the growth, keeps the ground moist in dry weather, as may be seen where a lump has fallen; but we demur against the excessive quantity that has been named in agricultural journals, as unnecessary if not injurious. We would not wish to have over two bushels applied to an acre of wheat or oats, if it was furnished us free, or at most two hundred pounds to the acre. A single tablespoonful applied to a hill of corn, allowing some of it to fill the cup of the growing plant, will kill it with absolute certainty, while scattered around the hill, without coming in contact with the plant, it considerably increases the yield.

Having experimented with almost every kind of substance used in manufacturing fertilizers, and with a large number of manufactured substances, called phosphates, we are convinced that a large amount of money is thrown away in applying a large amount to the soil when the growing crop will assimilate only a very small portion. The est goes to waste, is insoluble. But this whole matter has been so thoroughly and ably treated in these columns, that we make no further mention of it in our experiments at present.—*Uncle Robert, in Ohio Farmer.*

LIQUID MANURING.—The immense population of China requires every effort to secure the means of subsistence; and, notwithstanding their lands have been in tillage for thousands of years, they are still the most fertile of any other nation. A traveler, who passed many years of his life in China, gave to the Virginia *Planter and Farmer* some account of his observations there in an agricultural way, and shows that this result has been largely obtained by the use of liquid manures. The traveler adds: "Nothing that will serve as manure is lost or wasted. Human excreta are his chief resorts. Earthern jars of very large capacity are sunk into the ground. Into these all the manure materials are put, when water is added, and the mass stirred, from time to time, until everything is dissolved that can be brought to that condition. It is then taken out by the pailful, and applied to the root of the plant with a little dipper. The Chinaman broadcasts no manures, as he sows nothing broadcast; he always applies it in a liquid shape, and directly to the plant, and it is notorious that few anywhere in the world can beat him as an agriculturist."

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Sends a Tilden Delegation to the State Convention,

And Censures Senator Wallace in the Kerns' Matter.

[Special dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, March 20.—Delegation to the State Convention from this county solid for Tilden. The County Committee censured Wallace for his action in the Kerns' matter. Carry the news to William.

W. B. C.

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 20, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The meeting of the Democratic Committee of Lawrence county, which was held this afternoon, resulted in the choice of anti-Wallace Democrats as delegates to the State Convention. The delegates chosen are D. S. Morris and Wm. Gordon of New Castle, and Robert McBride of Harlansburg. Every means was employed for their defeat, the forces of Wallace, Cameron and the Greenbackers being united, but all to no purpose. A resolution was also passed condemning Wallace for his action touching the confirmation of Marshal Kerns. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That Senator Wm. A. Wallace, for permitting the confirmation of James N. Kerns as United States Marshal of Philadelphia, deserves the censure of every honest Democrat.

This is a complete victory for the Tilden men, and created more excitement than any meeting ever held by the party. A personal fight was made on Mr. Gordon by outside Wallace men, but it was no go.

X.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST APproaches of Consumption, that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant therefore when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. MWS

THE railway through the St. Gothard Tunnel will, it is thought, be open for traffic by the 1st of October, this year.

REMINISCENCE OF 1876.

The Organization of ex-Union Soldiers Who Were to See Right Done.

[N. Y. Sun of Saturday.]

The statement was published yesterday that certain of the supporters of Samuel J. Tilden, during and after the campaign of 1876, began the organization of a military-political association with the purpose of helping to seat the Democratic candidate, if Congress had declared him President, and there had been an attempt to prevent his inauguration. Sheriff Bowe, during a conversation in which he defended Mr. Tilden from the accusation of timidity or cowardice, is reported as having thus referred to this organization:

"What could he do?" he asked, with reference to Mr. Tilden. "We all had confidence in the Electoral Commission, and had no fears that the Judges of the Supreme Court could be bought up or swayed by partisan considerations. I belonged at that time to an army of Democrats who were veterans of the war, but as soon as the Electoral Commission was appointed we disbanded. Such men as Gen. Sigel, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, and others I could name belonged to it, and it was thoroughly organized and ready for action. But the Electoral Commission looked so fair and so honest that we were disarmed. Had it not been for this we should have made a demonstration in such force that right would have been done."

Major Bowe was questioned further concerning this organization last night. "Where were the meetings held?" he was asked.

"All over the country," he replied. "It was a national association. In New York the meetings were held on the corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue. I only attended two or three, and I really know very little about it."

"What was the object of the organization?" he was asked.

"The intention was," the Sheriff replied, "to see that Tilden was inaugurated. If Congress had declared Tilden elected, and Grant had endeavored to prevent him from taking his seat, as it was generally supposed he would do, we would then have shown the purposes of the association. There was no intention to take any action had Congress decided Hayes elected; and in the other event the moral effect of the organization was depended upon as much as anything else, namely; for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that there was such a body, and that it intended to back Mr. Tilden."

"Why was nothing done by this association?"

"It disbanded," the Sheriff replied. "When the Electoral bill was passed we determined to abide by the decision of the Commission. We disbanded before the Commission reached its decision, resolving to abide by that decision, whatever it might be."

"Were the members armed?"

"Oh, no," the Sheriff replied; "there were no arrangements made for arms and ammunition, I believe. The association lasted only eight or ten weeks, I think. It was not really organized in military form. Officers and privates were enrolled alike, and no new titles under the organization were conferred on the members."

"For instance, were you to be a private?"

"No, I'm too old for that," the Sheriff replied, adding, "It was understood that the veteran officers would command, and none but those who served in the war on the Union side were enrolled. Throughout the United States there were said to have been about 200,000 members."

"Did Mr. Tilden encourage this?" the Sheriff was asked.

No," he replied, "I don't believe Mr. Tilden knew anything about it."

For further information the inquirer was referred to a gentleman, an ex-officer in the Union army during the war. Although he knew a great deal about the organization and was in sympathy with its purpose, he was not a member of it and he withheld his name.

"The secret has been astonishingly well kept," said he. "A daily newspaper reported the fact that there was such an organization, but the author of the article knew of the body only as a political organization. It was a large and earnest band of men, well established in all the Northern and Western States, and holding meetings everywhere. There was perfect sympathy and union among the members, and a perfect military organization could have been effected almost instantly. As it was, the association was only a necleus or skeleton of what it was intended to be made. Blanks for signatures of men willing to become members were freely circulated. These contained no explanation of the objects of the body. Ostensibly it was simply a Democratic political organization to offset the Republican Boys in Blue, and its purpose was apparently nothing more than the holding of meetings and parades. Its meetings in New York were frequent, and were held with closed doors, none but full members being allowed in the rooms. The members secretly but persistently sounded their army comrades on the questions of the hour, and a very fair idea of the strength of the popular sentiment on their side was known to them. It was said that they had influential friends in the strongholds of the Government, in the army and navy and the Federal offices. There was not one ex-Confederate among the numbers."

Col. John Tracey, the Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office, who was the Secretary of the organization, was asked for information concerning it.

"It was formed as a political society," he said, "the parent branch being established in Chicago during the campaign of 1876. Branches were formed in all the Northern and Western States. It was political, and there was nothing secret about it. It held public meetings, the one in this State being at Albany. Its name was 'The Union Veteran Reform Association.' Its members were Union soldiers exclusively. Its President then, and after its purpose was altered, was Gen. John M. Corse, who is especially distinguished for his heroic behavior at Altoona Pass during the civil war."

"Can you remember the names of those who joined the New York branch?"

"I can name a few," the Colonel replied. "Gen. William F. Smith was at the head of the New York branch. Other members were Gens. Martin T. McMahon, H. W. Slocum, John B. Woodward of Brooklyn, William B. Franklin, Franz Sigel, Darius M. Couch, James W. McQuade, Thomas W. Egan, James P. McIver, and Gen. M. T. Donohue of New Hampshire, Col. Daniel Wylie, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Major Peter Bowe, Major Sherman and Major P. K. Horgan."

"How many New Yorkers were enrolled?"

"Oh, there was no regular enrollment in New York," he said, "although I believe there was in some of the Western States. Altogether there were about 1,000 officers in New York State who belonged to it. There was not a pound of powder, a gun, pistol, cutlass, or sword in the possession of the body, and there was no arrangement for procuring those things. Neither then nor afterward were there any secrets, passwords, oaths, or obligations connected with membership. There were regular weekly meetings, and at the most critical period a small executive committee met every day."

"When was the character of the organization changed?" he was asked.

"Not until after the election," he said; "when it became evident that there was a plan to count out Mr. Tilden. Then the new organization was formed. It took the name of the older political organization, and the older one became a part of the new one. General Corse became practically the head of the whole association."

"Was Governor Tilden kept posted as to the business of this association?" Colonel Tracey was asked.

"He knew nothing about it," the Colonel replied. "The business was confined to correspondence for the purpose of affecting public opinion and insuring a fair count. There really was nothing more than this in view at any time."

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SPEAKS.

Not for many years have the Democracy of Allegheny county been so thoroughly aroused as they were at the primary meetings on Saturday, and the district Conventions on Tuesday. The people are waking up. There is an overwhelming sentiment for TILDEN, and everywhere the most vigorous denunciation of the WALLACE-CAMERON alliance.

Ten Conventions were held on Tuesday, which were attended by between five and six hundred delegates. All the precincts in the county were represented. Eighteen delegates were elected to the State Convention, every man on the list a recognized supporter of TILDEN, and besides this in all the Conventions resolutions endorsing TILDEN'S nomination were passed without a shadow of opposition. The tide was so overwhelming that the few WALLACE claquer's with which the county is afflicted got out of the way.

This action of the ten Conventions faithfully represents the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the Democracy of Allegheny county. And we believe the same sentiment prevails in the same proportion in all the counties of Western Pennsylvania.

LOCAL POLITICAL CONTESTS.

The result of the primary elections is gratifying, but we have no disposition to indulge in jubilation over Democrats who were as honest in their convictions as were the friends of Mr. Tilden. The contention over the nomination will soon be ended, and then all Democrats will unite in solid column for the Cincinnati nominee. These primary contests are a healthy sign; they show the vitality of the party, and that Democrats, unlike Republicans, are not "the dumb, driven cattle" of a political dictator. Every one naturally wants to make the best fight he can for his favorite. We are in the primary stages of choosing a man who may be the next President. It calls forth the eagerness and energy of all who take an active part in public affairs. Within well understood bounds a spirited controversy is a good thing for the party. While THE POST has warmly favored Governor TILDEN'S candidacy, we have not uttered a word disparaging other prominent Democrats named for the nomination. Without exception, the half dozen statesmen most prominently mentioned are men whom any party, individual or newspaper can support with all their power. They are of the brightest names of current political history.

In the recent struggle at the primaries many gentlemen withdrew from the list of candidates for delegate in the interest of harmony, and they deserve credit for so doing. It is a laudable ambition to serve the party as delegate to a State or County Convention, but it shows a more unselfish devotion to party unity to decline such honors for the general interests of the organization.

THE GOOSE'S SAUCE.

Speaking of the electoral count and the duty of Congress, the *Gazette* says:

The Democratic party will take a fearful risk in failing to pass a judicious law on this subject—a law which will be fair to both parties and ease the public mind.

The *Gazette* need entertain no fears about the count. There will be a judicious rule adopted on the subject; and if nothing better can be devised, the twenty-first joint rule, under which the Republicans counted the electoral vote during the entire period of that party's supremacy in Congress, will be reaffirmed. That is the Republican idea of what is "fair to both parties" and what is necessary to "ease the public mind." The sauce of the Republican goose may serve the Democratic gander.

A law governing the electoral count is no more efficacious than a joint rule directing how it shall be done. In making a law the Executive must be consulted, but the Constitution gives him no power or duty in relation to the count. It is confided solely to Congress. The only law that has ever been passed on the subject was the Electoral Commission law, and no one imagines there will be a repetition of that proceeding. It was passed to tide over an unexpected emergency; but even in that law Congress did not surrender its power over the count, for it provided the vote of a State could be rejected, even after the 8-to-7 juggle had approved it, by the concurrent vote of both Houses of Congress. The Republican method of making the count has been to reject the vote of a State on the objection of either the House or Senate. We think, from all we hear from Washington, the Democrats in passing a rule will be more liberal and will require the concurrent vote of both Houses to reject the vote of a State, where its legality or honesty is challenged.

Senator EDMUNDS and the Republicans in Congress appear very anxious for a law by which Congress shall surrender its power over the electoral count. This idea never struck them so long as the Republican party had a majority in Congress. Then the power was claimed not only that the right to make the count was deposited in Congress, but in one branch of Congress:—that is the objection of a single house could throw out the vote of a State. If the Republicans were in power in both branches of Congress to-day is any one so silly as to suppose that party would surrender to State tribunals or any other kind of tribuals, its power to accept or reject the vote of a State. Mr. EDMUNDS should have thought of the plan he now presents when his party had a majority in Congress, with a President ready to approve any law presented to him. Congress will assuredly not pass the law he suggests. Everything emanuating from the Vermont Mephistopholes is regarded with suspicion, since the experience had with him in the Electoral Commission law. If we are to accept any Republican plan for counting the vote let it be the twenty-first joint rule. EDMUNDS stood up under that bravely for three Presidential counts, covering twelve years. What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander.

WHOSE VICTORY?

The *Gazette* has the quality of MARK TAPLEY in being jolly under the most adverse circumstances. It claims the action of the House in passing the Marshal's deficiency bill as a Republican triumph and a Democratic back-down. As against that idea it might be suggested that all the Democrats voted for the bill and all the Republicans against it. Congressman SPRINGER of Illinois, who led in the debate of Friday, declares in the Washington *Star* of Saturday:

This is the greatest victory for the Democrats we have yet won. We have regained all that we lost by the extra session and a great deal more. We don't want any more riders now. The Republicans are completely demoralized and don't know what to do. It is a sad blow to the Grant boom, too, because there can be no more talk about Democrats nullifying the laws. Under this amendment the Court must appoint the election marshals and they must be taken from the different political parties. That will prevent a partisan use of the laws, and it puts the Democrats in a strong position before the country. We have the Republicans in full retreat, and they are blaming Garfield for his bad management of the matter. We, the Democrats, have got all we want now.

So far as we have observed this is the general character of Democratic comment, and yet the *Gazette's* interprets it a Democratic back-down.

The Democrats have maintained the election laws were not only unconstitutional but grossly partizan and infamously unfair. The Supreme Court decided them constitutional, and so settled that point. It would have pleased the Republicans excessively to have had the Democrats "nullify" the law, by refusing appropriations to carry it out after the Supreme Court had decided it constitutional. In fact all their papers, big and little, were commencing to harp on this idea, and laying the foundations for what they supposed would be a tidal wave of political capital. Suddenly the ground slips out from under them. The Democrats of the House make the needful appropriations, but accompany them with amendments to the law stripping it of its partizan and unfair character.

Better than all else, they adopt as their measure the modification of the law suggested by the Republican leader, General GARFIELD. In his speech and by his amendment, General GARFIELD practically conceded to be true all the Democrats have claimed of the unjust and infamously unfair mode of the appointment of Deputy Marshals. GARFIELDS' speech will do as well to read from the stump when this question is discussed as one by EWING, COX, RANDALL or MCMAHON. As "the boys" put it, "that is where we have got you," most ancient and obtuse daily.

And when the test of "nullification" came, in passing the deficiency bill providing money to carry out the law, and after the GARFIELD amendment had been adopted, it was the Republicans and *not* the Democrats who showed up as "nullifiers." The bill not only provided for the pay of Marshals, but had in it an appropriation of *seven millions of dollars for pensions* for the maimed and needy veterans of the war. Every Republican in the House voted against the appropriation of this money and every Democrat, rebel brigadiers and all that, voted for it. Every Republican voted to "nullify" the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and every Democrat to recganize that decision as binding in making appropriations to carry out the law.

The Republican position was:—no partizan Deputy Marshals no money for pensions. They were more intent that DAVENPORT in New York and KERNS in Philadelphia should have a corruption fund to hire bummer Deputies than that the pensioners should be paid. The Democrats, accepting GARFIELD'S proposition, made the election law a fair one for all parties, and voted the old soldiers their money.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, which is the only Democratic paper in the State that attempts to palliate the WALLACE-CAMERON Senate bargaining, to confirm objectionable Republicans and reject unobjectionable Democrats appointed to office, has fixed the State Convention up to suit itself and finds it will consist of exactly 63 TILDEN men and just 188 anti-TILDEN men. Of course this involves counting a good many eggs before they are hatched, but that is nothing. The *Patriot* ought to have prosecuted it researches farther, and let it be known how many delegates will approve the WALLACE-CAMERON dicker in the KERNS matter. Also, how many delegates will take up the last kink in the WALLACE program, kindly loaned by DON CAMERON, which is to have a committee in the Harrisburg Convention to report Cincinnati delegates, in order that those chosen by Congressional districts, who are objectionable to "the boss," may be supplanted, and more pliable delegates commissioned. This would not be a whit more revolutionary than WALLACE'S game, forced through the State Committee, setting aside the uniform precedents of half a century, so that his Philadelphia delegates, whose seats may be contested, shall sit in judgment on their own claims. The WALLACE program is so nearly identical with the CAMERON way, that, if it goes through, it will take a microscope to discern the difference between the Conventions of the two bosses. But the *Patriot's* calculations are simply a part of the game of brag WALLACE plays. Only last week he was boasting he was supreme in Allegheny county, but if he notices the proceedings of the Conventions yesterday, he will find Allegheny Democrats don't wear his livery, no more than the Democrats of Lawrence or Westmoreland counties.

THE impudence of the plea of sympathy for KEMBLE because he has suffered in "our cause," meaning that of Allegheny county, is apparent. He went into the riot bill lobby to make a cool million, and for no other purpose. Allegheny county never employed, countenanced or was responsible for him. He did us all the damage in his power by his bold and unblushing attempts at corruption. He discredited a good cause, and heaped odium on our people. If the Board of Pardons recommends his pardon, and Gov. HOYT grants it, the criminal code should be abolished and prisons torn down. No crime committed in the State for a twelve month deserves punishment more than KEMBLE'S. His pardon will be public proclamation there is one law for the poor, ignorant and unfortunate, and another law for the rich traders in politics and legislation. It will put a terrible weapon in the mouth of every communistic voter and writer in the State.

THE "GARFIELD" rider to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, accepted by the Democrats, is as follows, the telegraph report having been incorrect in some particulars:

Provided, That hereafter special Deputy Marshals of elections for performing any duties in reference to any election shall receive the sum of $5 per day in full for compensation; and that the appointments of such special Deputy Marshals shall be made by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such Marshals are to perform their duties, or by the District Judge in the absence of the Circuit Judge. Said special deputies shall be appointed in equal numbers from different political parties, and the persons so appointed shall be persons of good moral character, and shall be well known residents of the precinct in which their duties are to be performed.

The New York *Sun* gives Speaker RANDALL credit for the acute management which secured the adoption of this section. If the Speaker didn't succeed in preventing KERN'S confirmation he drew his claws.

THE threat is made against TILDEN delegates to the State Convention that the CAMERON tactics will be adopted in the appointment of a Committee to select delegates to the National Convention instead of the usual way, by districts. Mr. WALLACE'S friends have declared their intentions in regard to the toll of the Convention, and state that although there is no precedent for the course advised, it is time a precedent was made. That is just what DON CAMERON said to his Convention, "I will select delegates for districts where the present members don't suit, and although there is no precedent it is time there was one," and accordingly several delegates were selected against the wishes of those representing the district. It has raised a commotion since, which may break CAMERON'S back at Chicago, and if attempted at Harrisburg will suddenly break somebody else.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* has its own opinion of our distinguished Senator's theory of harmony in the Democratic party. "Senator WALLACE," it says, "requires a state of mind which demands his mastery of the party, and which more resembles the submission of a slave than the amicability of a freeman. When people are permitted to have things their own way they are naturally inclined to harmony; and there are facts in Senator WALLACE'S career which seem to indicate that his devotion to harmony requires this ample basis." That's about it.

AFTER JACKSON was defeated by the "bargain and sale" intrigue of 1824-'25, Pennsylvania was the first State to nominate him for President for the contest in 1828, and Westmoreland was the first county in the State to put old Hickory in the field. True to her loyal record, old Westmoreland yesterday declared for TILDEN for the Democratic nomination this year. Her action secures two delegates to the National Convention from the Twenty-first district, who will give an earnest support to Gov. TILDEN'S nomination at Cincinnati.

THE Republicans have no more influential and able leader than General GARFIELD. He declared the Federal election laws unfair and open to partizan abuse, and suggested a plan to remedy the evil. The Democrats adopted it and all the Republicans voted against this amendment in the interest of honesty and fair play. The curses from the bloody shirt brigade are loud and deep against GARFIELD, but he can stand it, His congressional career is fixed until 1887.

"AT whatever stage the defeat of GRANT shall take place, whether before the nomination or after, it will be a glorious victory for the cause of free, popular government. In order to see the third term idea forever settled, we should prefer to see him nominated and beaten at the polls; but the rainbow of hope will be set anew in the national firmament on the day of disaster to his accursed ambition, come when that day may."

THE Chairman of the Beaver Democratic County Committee, Mr. HIRST, has, we are informed, called the committee for Saturday next, and announces that he is a candidate for delegate to the State Convention. We have not seen any public notice of this meeting, and would advise the friends of TILDEN to be on hand.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A RECENT CINCINNATI INCIDENT,

There was a young man in the city,
Who said it would be a great pity,
To let those who'd come
From the South go home
With all the money they brought.
Thus this Ohio man thought.

So he proposed a small game,
If it would be all the same
To them: and they said "All right"—
And they played there all the night.
From dewy eve till early dawn,
Till smart Ohio's cash was gone.
And he reflected, "that it sometimes run
That he who goes in to skin comes out skun."

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

EDWIN BOOTH since his bankruptcy in 1876 has made some $300,000.

FOUR Fusionists legally elected to the Maine Legislature still refuse to take their seats.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, the actor, will soon publish his "Recollections of Actors and Acting."

MR MCKEE RANKIN and his company will sail for England on the 3d of April, in the Spain.

IT is said that probably no man in Georgia gives as much towards the support of church and charity as does Governor Colquitt.

DEADWOOD counts up its mortality during 1879 at 132, of whom 22 were killed by accident, 5 in quarrels, while 3 committed suicide.

THE Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, says that more young men are ruined in the popular clubs of that city than in the regular gambling houses.

THE remarkable statement is made that President Hayes, with Democratic simplicity, walks to church and walks home with vigorous stride and with head erect.

THERE are so many idle doctors in London that one of the busy ones who recently advertised for an assistant, offering only about $500 a year, received between 400 and 500 answers.

"How can I ever repay you ?" said Miss Stevens of Seven Mile, Ohio, to Mr. Benson, who had lately saved her from drowning. "By marrying me," he promptly replied. She consented.

DURING the eight years in which Thos. Jefferson practiced law, he was employed in 948 cases. The Revolution, however, turned him from law to statesmanship, and he never resumed the practice.

ACCORDING to Chinese notions of rank, masters must not occupy sleeping rooms below their servants. Consequently the family of the Chinese Professor in Cambridge, Mass., sleep in the attic, and the servants down stairs.

JOHN P. SMITH was sent to the Indiana State prison for whipping his wife who immediately set about getting him pardoned. While making a long journey afoot, in cold weather, to get signatures to the petition, her baby froze to death in her arms.

THE Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says that the majority of men on the Pacific coast are poor, and such will always be the case until prospecting ceases and men are taught the rough lesson that to possess a competence they must devote a life-work to its acquirement.

EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH E. BROWN has presented to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., $50,000 for the endowment of a professorship. The whole amount has been paid and is now in the hands of Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., chairman of the faculty.

ELISHA J. FORREST, one of the oldest members of the Lehigh county bar, left for Philadelphia two week ago to pay some interest money to Powers & Weightman. The money has not been paid and Forrest has not been heard from. His family and friends are distressed at his disappearance.

THOUGH a Worcester bride was only 15, her husband deemed her the safest custodian of the purse during their honeymoon tour; but they had only gone as far as Concord when it was discovered that the treasure had been lost through a hole in her pocket. They were compelled to walk back home, begging food and lodging by the way.

EDWIN ARNOLD, so well known as a poet that few knew him as a newspaper man, has resigned his place at the head of the London *Telegraph*, and it has been offered to Mr. Draill, who declined it. The London *Times* has also lost its chief editor, Mr. Chenery, who has been more successful in his Oriental studies than in journalism, having resigned.

COUNT MOLTKE, as a legislator, is punctual and persistent. Though he doesn't often address the Reichstag he is nearly always present at the sittings, rarely absenting himself even from tedious deliberations. When he rises to make one of his terse speeches there is a commotion among his colleagues, who hasten from all sides not to lose a word falling from his lips.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, JR., and Miss Flood fell in love at a picnic in California. The young lady went botanizing in the afternoon and Mr. Grant accompanied her. In trying to obtain a bit of wild geranium for her he poisoned himself with ivy, and Miss Flood cured him with some soothing salve given by an old lady. That was enough for the young gentleman.

THE occupations and religious proclivities of the Mississippi Legislature are of some interest, as typical of a Southern legislative body. The occupations are:—Farmers, 78; lawyers, 47; merchants, 9; clergymen, 5; physicians, 6; editor, 1. All have religious preferences except five Senators and 3 Representatives. There are 55 Methodists, 11 Baptists, 26 Presbyterians, and 10 Episcopalians.

CHIEF JUSTICE RYAN of the Wisconsin Court of Appeals, is in perfect physical health, but he imagines that he is hopelessly ill, and all efforts to persuade him out of his delusion have failed. He was to write a decision in a test case involving the validity of option contracts, and as it will affect the entire system of the grain trade in the State, it is awaited with great anxiety; but the hypochondriac refuses to work, and his brother Judges of the Court of Appeals are reluctant to take the matter out of his hands.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics, the yearly consumption of beer amounts in Russia to less than a gallon per head, in France to four gallons and a half, in Switzerland, 7½; in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 10; in Holland, 12; in Denmark, 18; in Prussia, 27; in England, 39; in Belgium, 42; in Wurtemburg, 60; and Bavaria, 80. The capital of Bavaria, is the city that, in proportion to its population (230,000 inhabitants), uses more beer than any other city in the world. The yearly consumption in Munich is about 4,500,000 gallons, or over 152 gallons per head.

SAD SUICIDE.

A Child-Wife Ends Her Own Life.

A Touching Story of the Loves and Sorrows of Two Lives.

The Husband Arrested on Suspicion of Murder but Released.

The Young Victim a Daughter-in-Law of Capt. J. B. Sneathen.

A case of fatal shooting, around which there clustered much of mystery and of romance, took place on Second avenue just about noon on Tuesday. A young married lady, who is in fact no more than a girl, is found lying on her bed attired with particular care for dinner, with a bullet hole in her temple and unconscious. Her young husband, who is still a boy in the eyes of the law, is frantic with grief, and makes an attempt to end his own life, but is prevented, and is placed under police surveillance on suspicion of having fired the fatal shot which ends the life of his child-wife. The denouement proves that he is not a murderer, yet the story it tells is a most touching one of youthful love and youthful sadness; of two hearts which contained a wealth of love for each other, yet which could not bear the slights of frowning friends, and were not schooled to bear the ill winds of adversity, even though they were tempered by the fires of conjugal affection. The particulars of the affair, sad as it is in whatever light viewed, are as follows:

A YOUTHFUL MARRIAGE.

Walter Sneathen is a son of Capt. J. B. Sneathen, a gentleman well known in Allegheny county and all along the Ohio river. Two or three years ago he became deeply enamored of Miss Agnes Irwin, daughter of a widow living on Stanton avenue, East End. Walter was only seventeen or eighteen years of age then, and Miss Irwin but fourteen or fifteen. Miss Irwin returned his love with equal ardor, and the young couple earnestly desired to be united in marriage. The extreme youth of the young man and young lady caused his father and her mother to oppose the match. Mrs. Irwin even went so far as to forbid young Sneathen from coming to her house for one year. Capt. Sneathen desired to place his son upon the river but told him he would not do it if he should get married. These obstacles to the union only added fuel to the flame of their love, and last October both parents concluded it was useless to further oppose the match, and Walter and Agnes were united in marriage at Mrs. Irwin's residence, Walter being scarcely twenty years of age and Agnes but a little over sixteen. Capt. Sneathen then gave Walter $400 and he entered into partnership with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Irwin, in the grocery business on Stanton avenue. The young husband and his child wife lived together most happily, each loving the other with all the intensity and abandon of youthful passion. But with his mother-in-law Walter could not agree, and they had frequent quarrels which eventually became so continuous and so bitter that it was deemed best that they should dissolve partnership in the grocery business, and Walter and his wife seek a home elsewhere than under the roof which sheltered Mrs. Irwin.

A NEW HOME.

On the third day of February the dissolution of partnership was effected, and young Sneathen and his wife came into the city and secured boarding at the residence of Mrs. Speilman, No. 188 Second avenue. There during the seven weeks of their stay, they continually evinced for each other that degree of affection which had marked them while they remained in the home of Mrs. Sneathen's mother. They had left some of their effects at Mrs. Irwin's home when they left, and Mrs. Sneathen paid two or three visits to her mother during this time, although Mr. Sneathen did not accompany her. Occasionally upon her return from these visits the other boarders at Mrs. Speilman's noticed that the young wife appeared somewhat troubled, but at all other times she was happy, contented and full of life. On Monday evening Walter, accompanied by his wife and his brother, Frank Sneathen, drove in a carriage out to Mrs. Irwin's. Neither Walter nor Agnes got out of the carriage, but Frank went into house and got a few things belonging to the young couple which still remained at Mrs. Irwin's. When they returned Mr. and Mrs. Sneathen appeared in much depressed spirits.

Yesterday forenoon Mrs. Sneathen was in fine spirits, and nothing wrong was noticed in the deportment of Mr. Sneathen. The young wife called in two or three ladies in the house to look at her wedding presents, and talked with them in the most cheerful mood about her preparations for keeping house. Shortly before dinner time she dressed herself with much care for the meal, and when a lady friend left her was in a gleeful mood.

THE FATAL SHOT.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock, just as dinner was ready, the persons in the house heard the report of a pistol. No one, however, thought for an instant that it was a pistol; but supposed that it was caused by the cracking of slate in the grate, or some similar and harmless noise. The room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Sneathen was on the first floor in the rear of the parlor, the door leading into it from the right of the hallway. Mrs. Fickes, daughter of Mrs. Speilman, and who is in charge of the establishment, was in the dining room, which is located just at the end of the hall. She stepped out into the hall to go into the parlor to see what was the trouble. As she stepped into the hall from the rear door young Sneathen came in the front hall door. Sneathen asked, "What is that ?" Mrs. Fickes answered, nothing of importance she supposed and passed on to the parlor door. Young Sneathen stepped to his door, opened it and exclaimed, "My God! My wife has shot herself!" Mrs. Fickes came to the door, and seeing Mrs. Sneathen lying on the bed, said, "No, she is just taking a nap. "No," answered Sneathen, "she has killed herself," and entered the room. Mrs. Yeager, a sister of Mrs. Fickes, had heard the shot and came down from the second story, as did also Miss Best, a boarder. When Mrs. Fickes entered the room she saw a revolver lying upon the left side of Mrs. Sneathen and saw she was bleeding from the right temple and insensible. As Mrs. Yeager and Miss Best came in the young husband picked up the revolver, walked toward the fire place and placed the revolver to his breast. Miss Best put her hands over her eyes involuntarily for an instant, and then removed them to see young Sneathan sinking as if from a fainting fit. She caught him, took the revolver from him and carried it up stairs and laid it upon her piano.

The news that Mrs. Sneathen was shot was quickly noised throughout the house, and Mr. Marquis, a boarder, went for Drs. Rodgers and Arthurs. When the physicians arrived they soon found that the ball had entered the right temple, near the ear, penetrated the brain, and that the poor girl's recovery was impossible.

MAYOR'S INVESTIGATION.

Word was at once sent to the Mayor's office, and Chief Pender and two or three detectives went down, made a cursory examination, and notified the Mayor that there were suspicous circumstances attending the case. In the afternoon Mayor Liddell, John Coyle, Esq., and others visited the house and proceeded to make as thorough an examination of all the attending facts as was possible under the circumstances. Young Sneathen was immediately placed under surveillance, while the Mayor examined all the witnesses he could obtain to throw any light upon the matter. The testimony of the witnesses examined by the Mayor, and taken down by Mr. Coyle, was as follows:

Mrs. H. Fickes—Keep boarding house. Was coming from kitchen to dining room. When I heard the shot I opened the door entering on the hall: just then Walter Sneathen opened the front door and asked me "What was that?" We went into their room: saw the pistol on the bed; did not see him pick it up; it was lying on the bed before he got there: don't know who owns the pistol; never saw either of them ever have a pistol: I saw him coming in the front door: I met him before he got to the door, and we entered the room together; he had not been to dinner yet; she was out in the kitchen talking very pleasantly a short time before; Mr. Marquis was on the third floor: there were no gentlemen on the first floor; she occupied the back parlor; Mr. and Mrs. Sneathen had been boarding here about six weeks.

Dr. Arthurs—Been in attendance on her; think the wound is mortal; don't think she will recover consciousness; the pistol must have been held close; the ball entered the temple on the right side.

Mr. M. N. Marquis—Heard the report; was in third story; paid no attention to it; would not have thought of it being a pistol report, if I had heard nothing of it again. Mrs. Yeager called for me to come down stairs, that Mrs. Sneathen had shot herself, and for me to go for the doctor. When I came down I saw Mr. Yeager and Mrs. Fickes in the hall; did not go into the room, but went right out for the doctor; I left word for Dr. Rodgers and returned. He came almost as soon as I; had not had dinner at the time; the first I saw of Sneathen was after I came back; did not know he carried a pistol; saw them at breakfast together; tried to impress upon the ladies in the house to bear in mind what they saw and heard, so as not to deviate in their statements.

Mrs. Yeager—Shortly before twelve Mr. Sneathen went out at the front door; I was in the dining room and went up stairs to give my sick child its dinner; was in my room on the second floor over the dining room at the time I heard the pistol shot or report; paid no attention to it; did not think it was a revolver; then I heard the front door close; that was fully five minutes after I heard the report; then I heard the next door close, I came down stairs to see if anyone was coming in to dinner; then I saw Mr. Sneathen looking out of the door of his bed room, and he said, "My God! Mrs. Yeager, my wife has shot herself!" at that time Mrs. Rigdon was in the hall: Mrs. Rigdon had come to the house about 11:30 o'clock: I don't know what time Sneathen had returned to the house after breakfast; Miss Best, Mrs. Fickes and Mrs. Rigdon I think went out on the street at the time; I called Mr. Marquis to come down; Miss Best was in her room, second story front; Mrs. Sneathen was out in the kitchen talking to me about 10:30, and invited me in to see her wedding presents; had never seen the pistol, and don't know to whom it belonged.

Miss Mattie Best—Was in my room on second floor front; heard report of pistol; heard a call, came down stairs and saw the lady lying on the bed in her room; her husband and Mrs. Fickes were there; saw the pistol lying on the bed on the left hand side; she was lying crossways on the bed; I saw Sneathen pick up the revolver and walk toward the mantle; I looked at him, and he was pointing it at his heart; I turned away for a second, then turned back and took the revolver from his hand; took it up to my room, and placed it upon the piano; afterwards gave it to Mr. J. B. Sneathen; I did not go out on the street; have been boarding here since April 1st last; Mr. and Mrs. Sneathen have been boarding here about six weeks; had never been in their room; the wound was in the right side of her head, and the pistol was on the left side of her on the bed.

Mrs. Irwin (mother of Mrs. Sneathen—My daughter is seventeen years of age; they were married last October; they lived with me up to February 3d; they lived happily and were always fond of and kind to each other; they loved each other—I know they did; she said to me he was always very kind to her; he and I disagreed, but could not get along together; saw her last about two weeks ago, although she was at my house yesterday; when they left my house they left a good many of their things there, which have not been taken away; she came to my house yesterday accompanied by her husband, and his brother Frank; he sent in an order to give Frank his things, which I considered a very insulting order; I told my daughter to go and give them their effects; she (Mrs. Sneathen) did not leave the carriage, and I didn't leave my room, therefore did not see her.

THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.

After hearing the testimony of the above witnesses, the Mayor then carefully examined the young husband. Mr. Sneathen said that about two weeks ago he had obtained a revolver from one of the men employed on one of his father's boats. He had borrowed it because he thought of committing suicide, and so did his wife. They had talked the matter over together several times, and had concluded to kill themselves together. The reason of their desire to die was that they had so much trouble in the world, his father not acting kindly to him, and Mrs. Irwin having refused to see her daughter or become reconciled to her. Yesterday, shortly before noon he had left the house to go to a tobacco store just above Second avenue on Grant street, leaving the loaded revolver in his overcoat pocket hanging in his room. At that time neither he nor his wife had any idea of committing suicide.

Another fact not stated in the testimony given above, is that when Chief Pender went to the house and asked Capt. J. B. Sneathen for the revolver, to whom it had been given by Miss Best, and he pulled it out of his pocket to give it to the Chief it was still cocked. The Chief and Mayor Liddell, from the excited statements of the persons in the house, gathered that the revolver was taken from the bed first by Miss Best, or Mrs. Yeager, and that it was cocked when she picked it up. The fact that Mrs. Sneathen was shot in the right temple, and that still the revolver was lying on her *left* side on the bed, that it was (or was supposed to be) cocked, the admissions of young Sneathen as to why he had bought it, and the doubt as to whether he was really just coming in or just going out the front door, caused Mayor Liddell to have such grave suspicions that he ordered the young husband to be put under arrest. At the earnest request of Capt. Sneathen, the young man was not taken to jail, but was left at the house closely watched by Detectives Geary and Carle, Capt. Sneathen paying all expense.

THE WIFE'S DEATH—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Without ever having regained consciousness the child-wife lingered until 7:15 in the evening, when she quietly breathed her last. Surrounding her bedside were her mother, her sister, her young husband, his brother and other members of the household. Young Sneathen's grief when she finally passed away was almost uncontrollable, and turning to his mother-in-law, he passionately exclaimed, "See! There is your work!" The other persons did all in their power to pacify him. A short time later the bereaved husband was brought a prisoner to the Mayor's office and kept in custody in the back room, while Coroner Hope was sent for. When the latter came he refused to take charge of young Sneathen until after he had made an investigation. A jury was gathered, and the house visited, where the inquest was commenced.

The first witness called by the Coroner was Mrs. Fickes. There was little additional in her testimony to that given before the Mayor, except that Mr. Sneathen was just coming in the front door as she came out of the dining room, and she supposed he was coming in for dinner at the regular dinner hour. She came to the dining room door the moment she heard the shot. She didn't remember whether or not the pistol was cocked when it was lying on the bed, or not. She thought it impossible for Sneathen to have jumped out of the back window and gone around to the front door and get there by the time she got into the hall. The jury all tried it and found it could not be done.

CLEAR EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Yeager was next called. What was additional in her testimony was that when she came down stairs young Sneathen was sitting upon the side of the bed, and said to her as she entered the room, "My God! my wife has shot herself!" She had seen Sneathen go out shortly before twelve o'clock, but didn't notice whether or not he had an overcoat on when he went out. Sneathen could not possibly have taken more than a step or two from the front door when the shot was fired.

Dr. Rodgers testified that he was called to see Mrs. Sneathen at half-past twelve o'clock and found Dr. Arthurs there. They examined the wound with a probe to see if the ball had entered the brain, and found that it had. It would be quite possible for her to have cocked the revolver after she fired the shot, either purposely or by a spasmodic action of the thumb. He instanced a still more singular case, that of the suicide of Algernon S. Bell, Esq. He shot himself in the region of the heart, and died much more quickly than did Mrs. Sneathen, yet Mr. Bell, after shooting himself, put the revolver under the pillow and buttoned his coat. From the nature of the wound the doctor was satisfied the bullet was held very close to the head. There were marks of powder burns on the skin.

Miss Best was the next witness called. In addition to what she said before the Mayor, this much is interesting. When she first entered the room young Sneathen was bending over the prostrate body of his wife on the bed. He picked up the revolver from the bed, stepped toward the fire-place and placed the muzzle to his breast. She closed her eyes for an instant, opened them, and saw Sneathen sinking in a fainting manner. She caught him, supported him and wrenched the revolver from his grasp. She didn't notice whether or not he had an overcoat on.

THE BROTHER'S STORY.

Frank F. Sneathen, a brother of Walter, told a touching story. He said that his brother and his dead wife had grown up together, had gone to school together and had known and loved each other all their lives. He then told the story of their marriage, the unfortunate grocery partnership, of the dissolution and of the removal of the young couple to the boarding house. He might be accused of being prejudiced, he said, but he thought he was not when he said that he knew Walter and Agnes were very devoted to each other. The best evidence of it was that Walter was always at home in the evenings and could scarcely be separated from his wife. The witness had spent a portion of the evening previous with the couple Yesterday forenoon Walter had been at the office of witness, (in Mr. Acheson's office) and didn't have his overcoat on. He had requested witness to come to dinner with him and he had promised to do so but could not comply. He did not hear of the unfortunate affair until four o'clock, as he had been called away on business. Witness was called with the carriage for Walter and Agnes on Monday afternoon, he found Agnes in her wedding dress, lying on the sofa in their room, with Walter kneeling at her side, and both in tears. Even the thoughts of their marriage seemed not sufficient to control their dejection. They were utterly isolated, cut off from all her family, and seeing no one except a few of Walter's friends or relatives who visited them.

A SUICIDE.

This ended the testimony, and the inquest was adjourned until to-day, and in the meantime Drs. Rodgers and Arthurs will hold a *post mortem* examination of the body, though just what good will result from it is hard to be seen.

It is scarcely necessary to add here, that the disconsolate young husband was released from custody as soon as the facts developed by the Coroner's inquest were known.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Coroner completed the inquest. But little additional that was new was developed, unless it was in the testimony of John C. Sneathen, brother of Walter, in which it was clearly shown that Walter and his wife had fully made up their minds to end their troubles by committing suicide. The jury returned the following verdict:

MRS. Aggie Sneathen came to her death on the evening of the 23d day of March 1880, at the boarding house of Mrs. Margaret Speilman, No. 188 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, from a wound inflicted in the brain over right temple by a pistol ball about twelve o'clock, and from all the evidence in the case we believe the said wound was caused by her own hand while she was laboring under mental depression.

The remains of the young wife were removed to the residence of Capt. J. B. Sneathen, from which place the funeral took place at two o'clock Thursday afternoon. And thus ends one of the saddest suicides that has taken place in Pittsburgh for many days.

[Original.]

LOST.

MRS. C. M. ROBERTS.

Where art thou, love, I cannot trace,
Through all the wide world's emptiness
One line that brings your old time grace
To cheer my loneliness
How was it that you slipped without
My grasp, I held you deathly strong
And through each day I seek about
The halls of mem'ry strong.

I've sang the songs we used to sing,
I've said the prayers we used to say,
I've told the wild bird on the wing
To find you on its way.
I've met the friend we used to know
I have been gay, I have been lone,
Yet must I evermore forego
The heart felt gladness flown.

What was it came between us, sweet,
A doubt, a thought, a word unsaid
Your heart within a winding sheet
You buried with me dead.
And nevermore in life, I ween
Shall we unite, our ways apart,
Must further time but cast between
More distant, heart from

WASHINGTON.

Wallace Setting His Literary Bureau to Bolster Up His Sinking Cause.

The Fight Between the High Tariff Men and Revenue Reformers.

Starting a Fields Boom at the Capital.

Chairman Barnum Satisfied Cincinnati Will Furnish Proper Facilities for the Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1880.

BUELL BOUNCED.

A. C. Buell, a clerk in the Senate who has lately been devoting himself to the publication of abusive tirades on Speaker Randall in a blackmailing Sunday sheet here, has been bounced out of his clerkship.

WALLACE'S OBJECTION TO SHERWOOD.

Dr. Sherwood, Republican nominated for Supervisor of the Philadelphia Census district was before the Senate Census Committee on Saturday. The only charge against him is one by Wallace that he will favor Randall in the appointment of enumerators. Wallace wants a Republican of Kerns' stripe named.

ONCE MORE.

The Curtin-Yocum contested election case has again been postponed until Wednesday at Yocum's request. Springer will call it up in the House on that day and Yocum will be unseated.

A DOSE FOR THE WALLACE MEN.

The Wallace men here are very sick at the news from Allegheny and Lawrence counties. They admit that the action of the State Committee did not settle half so much as they claimed last Thursday night.

HILL'S ENEMIES.

The Raymond woman continues to dog Senator Hill's footsteps. She is evidently instigated by Kellogg who is about to lose his seat in the Senate. To-day Hill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections that Kellogg was not entitled to his seat and this made the woman worse than ever and she visited the Senate and Hill's residence twice, demanding an audience. The Senator served notice on her to-day that he would never pay her a cent. Kellogg must go and he wants to get even with him before he relinquishes the seat to which he never had a shadow of legal right.

MARSHAL'S DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Marshal's Deficiency bill will not come up in the Senate before Thursday or Friday, and when reached it will provoke a long discussion in which it will be attacked by third-timers like Conkling and Carpenter, but it will pass and Hayes will sign it. S. H.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1880.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Owing to the refusal of the Cincinnati people to allow telegraph and press facilities to be afforded at Music Hall, Cincinnati, for the Democratic Convention, Chairman Barnum threatens to call the National Committee together and change the place of meeting of the convention, and to that end was in consultation with leading Democratic Senators and Congressmen to-day, all of whom regard his proposition with favor. John G. Thompson is with Barnum in this matter, and the Chicago people believe they will yet get the convention.

TARIFF TALK.

The tariff men held their own in the House to-day, through the fervor an firmness of Speaker Randall, while Blackburn, Mr. Wallace's candidate for Speaker against Randall, led the free trade forces.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

When Garfield, during the discussion to-day, charged Townsend with deceiving the House in the introduction and reference of his bill, and Townsend replied that Garfield was a wilful and deliberate falsifier, quite a sensation was raised in the House and about half the members were on their feet. Garfield is a great Congressional bully, but Townsend, who is a small, light built man, called him a liar in as Parliamentary language as he could and he and his friends, by whom he was surrounded, were evidently prepared to back it up. Garfield, however, subsided.

HILL INNOCENT.

Senator Hill is able to prove himself innocent of the charge of intimacy with the Raymond woman by the journals of the Senate. She claims that her intimacy with Hill was at the Atlanta Hotel, in November, 1877, while the Journal of the Senate shows that Hill was at the Senate during the whole month. The parties who instigated her to prosecute Hill evidently went on a false assumption that Congress met in December, forgetting there was an extra session beginning in October. The woman can be proved to be a common prostitute, and Hill expects not only to free himself from the daily annoyance to which he is subjected, but to make his vindication complete.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1880.

A SERIOUS ALTERCATION.

The hand to hand fight between the high tariff men and revenue reformers was kept up all day, the former attempting to get a vote on Mr. McLane's proposition to discharge the Committee on the Revision of the Laws from the consideration of Mr. Townshend's bill to place salt, printing paper, type, etc., on the free list, and refer it to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Blackburn led the opposition to the proposition and kept his forces well in hand. The roll was called almost incessantly during the day and night on motions to adjourn, and at seven o'clock the call of the House was made, which kept the Sergeant-at-Arms busy hunting up absentees and bringing them before the bar of the House, until ten o'clock. Mr. Blackburn said, in reply to the proposition to stop filibustering and come to an arrangement, that required unanimous consent, which would not be given in the next twelve months. During the night session, General Coffroth and Mr. Blackburn almost came to blows on the floor of the House. Mr. Blackburn charged that Speaker Randall was a traitor to the Democratic party. General Coffroth retorted that he would rather be a traitor to the Democratic party than to his country. Then Mr. Blackburn distinctly said three times, "You lie," and drew his fist as though to strike, but the altercation was stopped at this point by Mr. Thomas Turner, and General Coffroth went to his seat.

TRACKS OF THE COALITION.

Immediately upon the reception of the news of the great Tilden victories in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Senator Wallace set his Literary bureau to bolster up his sinking cause, and to-day had his strikers circulating among the newspaper correspondents at the capital, inducing them to send out the false statement that out of the whole number of delegates thus far elected to the Harrisburg Convention, thirty are Tilden men, and that one hundred and twenty-three are Wallace men, and that Wallace in imitation of Cameron, will have the Convention select delegates to Cincinnati and compel them to observe the unit rule.

JUSTICE FIELDS FOR PRESIDENT.

Friends of Justice Fields of the United States Supreme Court, have perfected an organization, and established headquarters here in the interest of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention. Documents are already being sent out freely to all parts of the country. Those which will be given the most profuse distribution are the two dissenting opinions in the political cases before the Supreme Court which have been lately announced by Justice Field.

MRS. CHRISTIANCY'S LITTLE JOKE.

About noon to-day a man burst into the office of the Health Officer of the District and exclaimed that Mrs. ex-Senator Christiancy had taken poison. The doctor rushed at once to her mother's house, which is near by, and on the way met other physicians who had been summoned. When they reached the house they were informed that Mrs. Christiancy had said she had taken poison, but had afterwards acknowledged that she was joking, but not until several messengers had been dispatched for physicians. The doctors do not see the joke.

COMMISSIONER PAINE RESIGNS.

General H. E. Paine, Commisssoner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect as soon as the unfinished business of his office can be disposed of. Paine says the reason of his resignation is because the position is unremunerative.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Referring to the published statement that there is likely to be some difficulty in getting permission from the municipal authorities of Cincinnati to extend telegraph wires into Music Hall, where it is proposed to hold the Democratic Convention, and that ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, would call a meeting of the committee to select another locality for holding the Convention, Mr. Barnum says there will unquestionably be telegraphic facilities to Music Hall, and that there is no likelihood of a change occurring in the place of holding the Convention.

VICTORIA'S BAND.

On a communication from the Interior Department, conveying the wish of the families of Victoria's band to remain at San Carlos instead of going to the Hot Springs, General Sherman endorsed it as follows:

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, inviting his attention to the principle involved in this case. The Indian Bureau is feeding at a heavy cost the families of Victoria and his band of Apaches, while the War Department is fighting, at an awful cost in money and in life, warriors or bucks. Does not this magnanimity verge on the borders of folly?

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN.

THE INDIANS.

The Interior Department has been informed that large numbers of Sitting Bull's band have applied at Fort Peck for rations, offering to surrender their arms and ponies. These surrenders, Secretary Schurz says, will have to be made to the military post. Secretary Schurz says he has every reason to believe that the balance of the Ute Indians engaged in the Meeker massacre will be brought in without delay. One of the Indians captured by Jack ard now in this city, has been identified by Mrs. Meeker as having acted in a friendly manner towards the ladies during captivity.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Judge Peck, of Wyoming, having declined to be transferred to New Mexico, to make place for Newton Pettis, in the Wyoming bench, the name of the latter was to-day sent to the Senate to be Associate Justice of New Mexico.

Representatives Washburn (Minn.) and Williams (Wis.) and Commissioner Walker concluded their arguments to-day in favor of a system of reservoirs to secure continuous navigation on the Mississippi river.

Secretary Sherman has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase for the sinking fund $2,000,000 of bonds at the lowest rates offered. The receipts in excess of expenditures and proportion of interest this month so far are $8,631,000.

The amount of bonds purchased this month is $8,000,000, premium to be added.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs having concluded their examination of Ouray and other Ute chiefs will start for Colorado to-night.

The Postoffice Department has advertised for bids for miscellaneous star routes throughout the United States numbering in all 435. The contracts will be let in May and go into effect on the 1st of July.

Superintendent Blank agent of the Postoffice Department has notified the Postmaster General that there is danger of a deficiency in the appropriation for stationery and printing in view of the increased prices of paper and envelopes, the estimates being based on old contract prices.

The Publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean

Gives, in that paper the following unsolicited testimonial, which speaks for itself:

Office of CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN,
CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1880.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,—*Gentlemen:*—It is contrary to my rules to give certificates to the many healing remedies that are advertised, but my experience with Compound Oxygen has been such that I feel it my duty to recommend it to all my acquaintances suffering from overwork and a tendency to pulmonary trouble. In October, 1878, I was in very poor health. My system had been much overtaxed, and a cold contracted in the spring seemed to have taken hold on my lungs. I had had several hemorrhages, was troubled with a cough and was much reduced in flesh. I was discouraged and my family alarmed at my condition. A friend in Boston sent my wife one of your little books, strongly recommending your remedy. I was besought to order the Home Treatment, and did so. I followed instructions faithfully, and in three months was a new man. My troubles had almost entirely disappeared. The improvement had been quiet, but certain and sure from the time I first began its use. I feel very grateful to you for it, and wish that I could persuade all suffering in a similar way to perseveringly use your very simple and effective remedy. Business is very confining and exacting, and when I take cold and feel myself running down, I resort to Compound Oxygen, and it is always prompt in its results. I feel like commending it to all. It is not a kill-or-cure remedy. If it does not cure it surely does not injure.

Yours truly, WM. PENN NIXON.

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Action and Results, *sent free.* Address, DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

Jesuits Preparing For Their Departure From France.

Arrangements Making for the Safety of the Czar's Winter Palace.

RUSSIA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE WINTER PALACE.

LONDON, March 24.—The St. Petersburg *Herald* reports new arrangements made for the safety of the Winter Palace. For each floor five officers of the Imperial Guard have been appointed. They must know every servant on each story, and are instructed to hand over to the police all strangers entering the Palace whose business is unknown.

FRANCE.

JESUITS PREPARING FOR THEIR DEPARTURE.

LONDON, March 24.—A Paris dispatch says the Jesuits are making preparations with a view to the action against them by the government. They have purchased several buildings in Moraco and Jersey, whither they will withdraw in case of expulsion.

IRELAND.

STUDENTS HELD TO ACCOUNT FOR ADDRESSING PARNELL.

LONDON, March 24.—The students of the Queens College, Cork, who presented Parnell with addresses on his arrival at Queenstown, have been summoned before the Council of the College to answer for their conduct.

ASIA.

DISTRESS IN BAGDAD.

BAGDAD, March 24.—There is great scarcity in this city. The poor are hourly arriving from the Provinces, craving assistance. The needs of the committee formed for the relief of the distress are doubled, and they earnestly ask for assistance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BENNETT'S COLT BARRED.

J. B. Bennett's colt Muscodin, which won the Vale of Belvoir hunt cup at Nottingham, has been objected to on the ground of insufficient descretion.

CABLE SPARKS.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta says the Afghan regiments in Turkestan have revolted in favor of Abdur Rahman.

A DISPATCH from Cabul says Abdul Rahman Khan has reached Kadagum, near Kunduz. Two regiments sent against Khan of Kunduz, revolted and killed Gholam's brother.

A DISPATCH from Cape Town reports another great diamond robbery from the postoffice there. Diamonds valued at nearly $500,000 have been stolen from the postmaster's safe, besides many bankers' drafts.

SEYMOUR AND ROBINSON.

The Two New York Governors Talk Freely on Politics.

Their Ideas on Party Policies and Candidates.

Ex-Govs. Seymour and Robinson have expressed themselves quite freely on the political situation. Both are opposed to Committees of conciliation in New York State, believing that such attempts at harmonizing party differences invariably make matters worse; and both insist that the Democracy shall be united through its regular organizations. Mr. Seymour had this to say about

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION:

"I have no idea who will be nominated for President by the Republicans, but they will, in my opinion, nominate some new man, whose relationships are as yet unknown. The history of the Republican party has shown that its strong men have generally failed to receive the nomination for President. When Lincoln was first nominated for President he was comparatively unknown, and was accepted for the reason that no one knew what his views were. There was a bitter opposition to his renomination, for the reason that his party knew him better. So with Grant. When he was nominated for President the first time, no one knew what his politics or policy was. Now that both are known, there is a bitter contest over him, and in my opinion he cannot succeed in securing the nomination. The cause of this state of affairs lies in the fact that the Republican party is made up of discordant elements, men who are wild theorists. They range in religion from Bishop Simpson down to Robert G. Ingersoll, and in business matters from the free commercial ideas of the business men of New York to the rigid high-tariff ideas of Kelley, of Pennsylvania. In their political views of government they range from the opinion of Mr. Blaine, who wants to make this what he calls a sovereign nation, where the minority of the people living in States with small populations can govern the majority by the power and patronage of the Senate, while another class of Republicans, represented by journals like the New York *Evening Post*, wish to keep our general government within its due limits. To satisfy such a party, made up of such discordant elements, it is necessary to take up men as they did in the case of Mr. Hayes, and other mentioned, who are so little known that no action of the country can take offense. I do not think that any of the candidates for the Presidential nomination now prominent will be selected by the Republicans at Chicago. They are all too Republican for the Republican party. I know them all personally, and I have more kindly feelings toward them than large sections of their own party have, and I feel more respect for their characters than many of their political party express with regard to their morals, their fitness, and their popularity."

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Said Governor Seymour:—"No one can yet forcast the action of the Democratic party, nor have those spoken of in connection with the nomination for the Presidency clearly made up their minds that they wish to be put on the ticket. I know but little about the current of political events, and as I live in a retired way, see but few people and read but few journals, my views are of little or no value; but it looks to me as if the action of the Democratic National Convention must, in a great degree, be shaped by the course of events, and particularly by the action of the Republican convention, which will be held first. So far as the men are concerned who are spoken of in connection with the nomination for the President by the Democrats, I feel kindly toward them all, and can give them all that I have to give, my own vote; for the day has gone by when I can take an active part in a political canvass.

In regard to the condition of the Democratic party in New York, Governor Seymour said:

"While there are unfortunate differences, they are drifting into the past and are getting behind the party in its course. On the other hand, the quarrels among the Republicans are breaking out all along the pathways before them. Those who have been prominent in shaping the policy of the Democratic party are getting old and infirm, and are dying out, and as I am the oldest, I expect to lead off. The quarrel among the Democrats are over old men, and it is the height of folly to continue them. The old men will all pass away in two or three years at the most, and then the young and vigorous men who are left will find themselves embittered toward each other on account of men who were not worth fighting over. I spent the early and best part of my life in espousing the cause of old men, and many and many were the bitter quarrels I had in their behalf. The wounds received rankle to this-day, and the animosities engendered, many of them, have never been forgotten or allayed. I fought bitter fights over Clay, Cass, Van Buren, and others, and before I knew it they were all dead. It is foolish for young men to waste their time in quarreling over or espousing the cause of the old men. The Republican combatants are active men, in the vigor of life, and will continue to lead or mislead their friends for many years to come."

EX-GOVERNOR LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Governor Robinson opposed strongly any conferences to settle the political differences in New York and said:

"The only way to harmonize the differences of the party is for the regular organization of the party to proceed on its way, performing its duty, and not swerving from that duty a hair's breadth. The organization must show all who desire to join it to do so. When the regular Democratic organization of the State of New York abandons its labors and ceases to perform its functions the party in this State is broken up and demoralized, and its usefulness is gone. The effect of all conventions or conferences outside of those of the regular organization of the party, for the purpose of harmonizing the differences of the party, would be simply to bring ruin to the party and [illegible] to its opponents. There is noth[illegible]sive, nothing personal, nothing [illegible] the regular organization of [illegible]atic party in the State of New York. Its doors are open for all men to act with it who are disposed to act in good faith.

ON TILDEN AND KELLY.

Rep.—Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate for President in the Cincinnati Convention?

Gov. R.—That I cannot answer. Some time ago Mr. Tilden informed me that he did not desire the nomination for President this year; yet, from what I know of his views, I should say that he would accept the nomination if it were tendered him. I think, however, he would be entirely satisfied if a Democrat could be nominated at Cincinnati who would represent his principles and his views, and who would stand firm for the condemnation of the monstrous frauds which cheated the American people out of their rights and struck a desperate blow to their liberties. The condemnation of those frauds must be the key-note of the coming canvass.

Gov. Robinson conversed freely concerning the result of the election in New York State last fall.

"I had no thought," said he, "of accepting a renomination from the Democracy until John Kelly proclaimed that I must not be renominated. I had worked hard for two or three years, and I wanted rest. I had administered the government of the State upon the sound fundamental principles which are the foundation of Republican government and are the platform of the Democratic party. I was content to retire to private life, and when some of my friends hinted at the proposition to place me in nomination again I told them no, I did not desire another term. But when that foolish fellow in New York said that I should not be nominated, that altered matters, and I resolved to accept the renomination if it were tendered me. I knew that the party was doomed to defeat before I was nominated; I knew that it was doomed to defeat when I was nominated; but I knew that it would go down with colors flying, not yielding one jot of principle. I see that John Kelly now says that the Democrats must not nominate Mr. Tilden at Cincinnati. They may nominate anybody else but Tilden, but they must not nominate him. That declaration will, in my opinion, go for toward nominating Mr. Tilden. John Kelly was the cause of my nomination for Governor last fall. Until he said I should not be nominated, I had firmly made up my mind that I should not be a candidate."

Referring to Governor Seymour, Governor Robinson declared that he had believed him to be sincere in his determination not to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He also expressed the belief that Governor Seymour would not accept the nomination if it were tendered him. "I know that he can not endure excitement," said Governor Robinson, "and I believe that the excitement and labor of a political campaign would completely break him down."

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT

The Choice of the Greenbackers of Pennsylvania for President.

Proceedings of the State Convention at Harrisburg Yesterday.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The Greenback State Convention met in the hall of the House this afternoon, one hundred delegates being in attendance. W. H. Hines of Luzerne, called the Convention to order in the compulsory absence of the Chairman of the State Convention. Mr. Hines had been determined on for temporary Chairman, but he declined in favor of W. C. Plummer of Crawford, who, on taking the Chair made a speech which was repeatedly and loudly applauded. He endeavored to encourage the delegates by referring to the experience of the Abolition party, which had been persecuted in its incipiency, but notwithstanding all this, had risen to a mighty power. Gen. Weaver of Iowa, he likened to John Quincy Adams, which sentiment was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The speaker scarcastically arraigned both great parties, and said the only difference between them was that the Republican party wants to be kept in power to continue its grasp on plunder, and the Democrat desired to get into office to secure the same prize.

A committee of ten on permanent organization, and thirty on platform, were then selected, and the former reported the name of F. W. Hughes, the first President of a State and National Convention, as permanent Chairman. The Convention then adjourned until 2:30.

Upon reassembling, the resolution providing for the selection by the convention of electors at large was adopted.

The usual resolutions were adopted, after which the delegates at large to the National Convention were elected. F. B. Dewees, Schuylkill county was nominated for Supreme Judge, and A. S. Roberts, Crawford county, for Auditor General. The convention endorsed Hendrick B. Wright, Congressman from Luzerne, for the nomination for President and adjourned *sine die.*

I DEEM it a duty to state that Mr. ——, of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hydrophosphites, seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual.

A. SMITH, M. D., Campbelltown, N. B.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, while abroad, received on order from the Czar for a picture of Niagara Falls, which must be ready by next September.

THOSE CENSUS CHAPS.

Judge Thurman's Opinion of the Wallace-Cameron Coalition.

The Trials of Supervisors in the Eastern Districts.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1880.

The other day Speaker Randall accosted Senator Thurman and somewhat indignantly said to him, "I thought you gave me your assurance that Marshal Kerns would not be confirmed?" Thurman threw up his hands, and suiting the expression of his countenance to the words, exclaimed, "I am disgusted with all such Democrats and such Democratic practices," referring, of course, to the action of Wallace.

Congressman Herr Smith of the Lancaster district, is very sore over the defeat of his man, Samson, for Census Supervisor, and makes no scruple in showing up the conduct of Hayes and Cameron and Wallace. He says that Samson, being from the city of Lancaster, was in the center of population and wealth and business, and yet he was rejected to make a place for Snowden, Cameron's man, who lives out of the way at the extreme edge of the district, in the insignificant town of Media. After Samson was rejected, Hayes told him he would send in the name of Snowden because he could be confirmed. While this action was taken in his district, Mr. Smith says, the contrary course was taken in the Fifth district, where John M. Clark, Democrat, was rejected on Wallace's objection that he did not live in the center of the district, there being no other charge against him. Mr. Smith fails to see the consistency in rejecting one man because he lives in the centre of population and business and another because he does not, and can only account for it on the ground of the alliance made between Cameron and Wallace. Smith says that in the beginning Wallace claimed five districts, the Lancaster district being one of them, and that he had Hayes Grier of the Columbia *Herald*, booked for the place, but that he finally yielded to Cameron and agreed to take but four. Mr. Smith is especially angry at Hayes for the sanction that he gives to the compact and his assumption that any nomination that Cameron dictates can be confirmed by the Senate whereas no other one can. He thinks Hayes ought to have enough backbone to hold out against the Cameron-Wallace arrangement and not surrender at discretion.

When Dr. Sherwood, nominated for Census Supervisor of Philadelphia, was before the Census Committee of the Senate the other days he found it necessary to declare that he had no acquaintance with Randall, and that he had never exchanged a word or a line with him, and had never communicated with any of his friends about the appointment of enumerators in order to make his confirmation possible owing to the opposition of Wallace. When a Republican nominee has to pledge himself in this way before a Democratic Senate against the appointment of Democratic subordinates, the disgust of Judge Thurman is the most natural thing in the world for a Democrat. The exposing of this nefarious Cameron-Wallace alliance by the POST has attracted attention here, and may yet have its effect upon the Senators who desire the welfare of the Democratic party and are opposed to such political bargains. T. H.

SCENES IN IRELAND.

An American Correspondent's Tour Among the Starving People.

James Redpath, who is visiting the distressed districts in Ireland for the *Tribune*, tells many sad stories. We quote from his last letter:

Meanwhile I walked down the road with one of the men to see an Irish cabin. I pointed out a long low cottage, and asked him to take me into it. It was a filthy hovel—the foulest and dreariest human habitation I had ever seen. Alas! only five days have passed since I saw it, and already I remember it as a tolerably decent cabin! There was no floor, save the cold earth; a calf had its share of the room; it was a stable, a kitchen, a nursery and a sitting room all in one. As in most of these Irish hovels there is a large niche in the wall near the fire, just large enough to hold a rude bed. There, covered with horrible rags, lay an aged woman, ghastly, yellow and gasping. There she had lain for a month or two, "dying of a slow decline." No American family would have suffered such rags as covered this dying woman to stay even in their ash barrels for a single day. The mother sat near the open fireplace—a young woman with a strong and comely face and the head of a Roman matron. Her infant, in its homemade wooden cradle, was beside her. There was a little dark room back—the room where the children slept. Six children lived here—a family of nine persons. The mother and children were in rags; but the woman wore her rags with dignity. I had no wish to see any other cabins, so I went back to the church. Most of the men had gone home, but there was a crowd of about fifty women and a score of old men around the vestry door. It was raining; but no one stirred. The tickets for Indian meal had to be distributed as soon as the priest was at leisure; and for this meagre help from the charity of the world these poor mothers waited with a patient anxiety. There were few young women, and fewer girls among them. They were mostly women of from thirty to sixty years of age. At least a third of them were barefooted. Not one of them had a bonnet on her head. They covered their heads with the hoods of their old cloaks, or with little faded woolen shawls. Not a smooth-faced woman among them all! Not a merry-eyed woman among them all! Deep wrinkles and sad faces everywhere—not the fine noble lines that the old artist Thought had chiseled, but the sharp gutters made by a torrent of calamity, the dark shadows cast by mean care and grovelling want. They were the sign manuals and signets—Hunger and Despair. The priest came out, and, one by one, read the names on the little handfull of orders for two stones, or twenty-eight pounds, of Indian meal. This was all the allowance that the funds of the local committee permitted to be given to families from five to nine persons per week. One by one wretched women from the crowd came up and took the order that bore her name, and courtesied and thanked the donors and God. They were soon distributed. A babel of appeals! "Sure and I have five children and not a mouthful for them!" This was one of the cries; and it was the truth. Again and again the priest told them that he could do no more. "But," he added, "I have one bank order. It must be given to the very poorest family here. Now tell me who is the poorest." Only one man named himself, but he was thrown back by a dozen indignant voices. Not another one of the eager voices that spoke named her own wants. It was a noble tribute to these poor Irish starvelings—every one seemed anxious to point out some one more wretched than herself. And when one man and his needs were stated—"Sure he is the worst off!" shouted a chorus of women. Whatever centuries of misrule and hunger may have made these people, it has not quenched the holiest light that illuminates the soul.

MRS. ELLEN EWING SHERMAN, wife of Gen. Sherman, has received and forwarded $4,000 to the suffering Irish.

A State's Right Maintained.

The cause of Charity as represented in the world famed Charity Hospital of New Orleans, was so ably defended by General G. T. Beauregard before the Congressional Committee on Postoffice Affairs that the constitutional right of the State of Louisiana to create and authorize the Louisiana State Lottery Company to have its monthly drawings without any interference was fully allowed, and the Postmaster General has directed all Postmasters to forward the letters, registered or otherwise, and postal orders to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., and the next drawing will take place April 13th, when some one will get $30,000 for $2. w&W

THE THIRD-TERM ARMY.

How It is Being Organized Throughout the North.

A Movement that will of Course Start a Counter One.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, one of the most outspoken newspaper organs of the third-term plan, has been more explicit on this point than its fellows. A few days ago it informed its readers that in case General Grant should be elected and not seated, he would find himself at the head of an army of 500,000 men.

SOME DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

[N. Y. Sun of Monday.]

We have before us a set of private circulars issued from a place in this city styled "The Headquarters of the Union Veterans' Union." This association appears to be a revival of the organization of old soldiers formerly known as the Boys in Blue. The circulars suggest the formation, in all parts of the North, of local organizations dependent upon the headquarters in New York; they call upon all veterans of the Union army and navy to unite in 1880 for the preservation of what was gained for humanity by their sacrifices in 1861-1865;" and they furnish by-laws for the local clubs, forms of rolls for the enlistment of members, and so forth. These circulars are signed by one Drake De Kay, who calls himself "Secretary of the Union Veterans' National Committee." Under other circumstances this name at the foot of such documents would excite no attention, except what might be attracted by the accompanying appeal to members of the Union to buy badges and medals of a certain firm at $1 a badge. But the following note, conspicuously printed in the circulars, shows that the organization is something more than the enterprise of a die sinker.

"*Col. Drake De Kay, Secretary National Veterans Committee.*—DEAR SIR: I accept with great pleasure the position of Chairman of the Union Veterans' National Committe, and express the hope that in my absence from the country the association may complete its organization.

"On my return from abroad it will afford me great pleasure to meet the Veterans and to express to them in person my thanks for this mark of their esteem.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1877."

The scheme of by-laws furnished from "headquarters" for the guidance of "Comrades" who desire to complete their local organizations for the purpose of baffling "the unrepentant, unenlightened and persistent Rebel Democracy," states as follows the object of the association:

"1. To perpetuate the principles for which its members contended while serving in the Union army and navy, and to that end to do all in its power to keep in ascendancy in the country the party which sustained the Union when imperilled, and which now maintains that there is still a distinction between those who sought to destroy it, and who are now seeking to gain by the ballot the ends which they failed to attain by arms.

"2. To cultivate, promote and strengthen those soldierly and brotherly feelings which bound together the comrades of the army and navy, who united to support the National Government in its contest with treason, and the suppression of the Rebellion in the Southern States."

It proposes to accomplish these objects by organizing in every town and village of the North clubs with the following officers:

"A President with the brevet rank of Colonel.
"Two Vice Presidents with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
"A Secretary with the brevet rank of Major.
"A Treasurer with the brevet rank of Major.
"A Recording Secretary with the brevet rank of Captain.
"A Quartermaster with the brevet rank of Captain.
"A Marshall with the title of Marshal."

The by-laws provide that the officers of the association shall be addressed by their military titles. If they held rank in the army higher than their brevet rank in the organization, the old army title must be added in brackets in officially addressing them. The by-laws further provide that the "command shall make use of the tactics for the time being in use by the U. S. Army." Each club shall organize as a battalion of infantry, the officers of the club holding the respective ranks allotted to them in the above schedule. The President or Colonel, as the commanding officer of the battalion, "shall organize as many companies as he may deem expedient, and each company shall elect a captain and two lieutenants. Company commanders will complete the organization by appointing their non-commissioned officers." This sudden metamorphosis of a political club into a battalion of infantry shall take place "on occasions of parade, or when called out to aid in the suppression of disorder."

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The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Big Fire in New Hampshire.

KEENE, N. H., March 24.—The most extensive fire for some years broke out at one o'clock this morning, and is still burning. Clark's block is destroyed, three stores burned out, and the First church in great danger.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. 11

FORM!

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FOR

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of **1880** will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By he free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

4☞Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November **7**, **1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

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LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

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PARTY LINES DRAWN.

The Contest Over the Federal Election Laws.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed After a Spirited Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1880.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was dispensed with, private business laid aside, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the special Deficiency bill.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Springer, extending the provisions of Mr. Garfield's substitute as amended by Mr. Simonton to general Deputy Marshals. This, if adopted, will leave the substitue in the exact form of Mr. Springer's original amendment with the addition of the amendment offered by Mr. Weaver, providing that if there are more than two political parties in the field at any election three Deputy Marshals shall be appointed, no two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

Messrs. SIMONTON and CALKINS supported the amendment.

Mr. WHITTHORNE called the attention of his Democratic friends to the fact that if the election laws were not modified, the Administration of the Republican party could, in the coming Presidential election, appoint a Deputy Marshal *adinnifatum* and could so pack and stock the election as to secure a majority of the next House. He looked forward now to the responsibility which would rest upon him and upon every member of the House during the months of January and February next, when Congress would determine who had been fairly, legally and constitutionally elected President, and when a conservative member of the Republican party tendered a compromise to this question he thought the the House should accept in order to have a fair, free and impartial election next November. Let there be peace on this question, and let there be a free and fair election. He stood here today that whoever was elected should be inaugurated from whatever quarter he might come. That was all he asked—all that he would grant.

Mr. REED found that the gentleman on the other side agreed with Mrs. Malaprop, all of them having love for the country, with a little judicious hatred. He remembered how, at the extra session, fifty gentlemen on the other side had declared these laws to be unconstitutional, yet the Supreme Court had declared them constitutional. He only stated this to show how little the Supreme Court knew about the constitutional laws.

Mr. SPRINGER'S amendment was then adopted—yeas, 88; nays, 84.

Mr. BUCKNER entered his protest against the heresy uttered on the floor that Congress was divested of power by a decision of the Supreme Court. He was opposed to Mr. Springer's original amendment because it appeared to recognize that pestiferous heresy.

Mr. HAWLEY agreed with Mr. Buckner to a certain extent. He claimed the right to vote in opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court. He had never cared about what the Supreme Court had said about the Fugitive Slave law. There was not power enough in the world to make him vote a dollar for the execution of that law. But that was a great and serious question. If the gentlemen on the other side thought the election laws a question great enough to be placed side by side with the Fugitive Slave law, let them say so, and bring in a bill to repeal them. But he had arisen to say that he was worn out and indignant against the outrage of political legislation on the bill that was really a bill of charity and mercy. It was an outrage on all forms of reason. He would now vote against every improvement of the election laws, and would vote for no bill of the kind that had anything of the sort in it.

Mr. MCMILLIN offered an amendment to substitute, providing that such Deputy Marshals shall not receive pay for a longer period than three days during any election. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 95, nays 15, the Republicans refraining from voting, saying the Democrats might fix it up to suit themselves.

Mr. EWING said that the election laws having been declared constitutional, they must be so treated pro tempore, because the public mind never rested on the constitutional question if a decision was obtained by a party division of the tribunal. The people had been impressed by the former decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court—the Electoral Commission—with the fact that the fire of partizanship burned beneath the ermine as strongly as beneath the jacket of the people. But for a time these laws must be treated as constitutional. He did not mean that the representatives of the people must vote any sum of money which might be demanded for the execution of the laws which they believed to be utterly subversive of the liberty of the people. The laws might be amended by striking from them their partisan features. That was a proposition coming from the gentleman on the other side (Mr. Garfield) by way of a compromise. Should the Democratic side accept it, or should it tread the perilous edge which it had trod at the extra session? Should it stand on its extreme right, a right indicated by the noblest names in the American political history? The Democratic party had been taught by the lessons of the late elections that it must place itself above cavil, above clamor and above the misrepresentations which had formed the whole stock in trade of the Republicans for the past ten years. The majority of the people North were tired of the Republican party and that party knew it well. It had been instructed by the frequent elections that it had lost the confidence of the northern people, but it held on to the power. How? By its clamor about the southern brigadiers, by its statements that the people in the South meant to renew their opposition to Constitutional Government, if not openly, by secession, secretly by nullification. "If we now," he said, turning aside and addressing his side of the House, "refuse to strip these laws of their partisan character, if we choose rather to exercise that extreme, and heretofore acknowledged right of the Representatives of the American people to withhold appropriations from vicious laws, we will find the cry of 'nullification' go up in the next campaign from every hill top and valley in the north. We will find ourselves unable to make an appeal to judgment of the people on whom we may rely with confidence, provided that their judgment is not swallowed up and lost in sectional passion. I appeal to my Democratic friends to take a compromise now, to modify these bad laws and make them non-partisan in character so that we may be able ere long to wipe them from the statute books and return to good ways.

Mr. HAWLEY rose and in an excited manner declared that there was no compromise, that no compromise had been tendered by the Republican side, and that they execrated and repudiated the word.

Mr. MCMAHON—I hope the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) will be sent for.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.) declared that he would consent to vote for no compromise in regard to these lines, however sweet or sugar coated, until he was prepared to vote for their repeal. No better device had ever been conceived by man for creating election riots than the pending proposition. Party strife was to run high and it was not time to abate one jot or title of the constitutional legislative power which Congress possesses over the election laws.

Mr. FRYE remarked that in the absence of Mr. Garfield, the amendment offered by that gentleman had been by several members on the other side of the House referred to as a compromise. He (Mr. Frye) did not so regard it, but simply looked upon it as an amendment offered to the amendment offered by Mr. Springer. No man on the Republican side of the House, as he (Mr. Frye) understood, proposed to offer an amendment or proposed to accept an amendment as a compromise, or anything else, on the pending Deficiency bill, whatever might be the purpose when distinct and independent legislation should be offered.

Mr. RANDALL—The issue between the two parties has been very much narrowed during the discussion to-day. This law is on the statute books. We believe it is unconstitutional. The object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Springer) is to take from that act a partisan administration of its provisions. On the other side of the House it is distinctly asserted by the several members who have addressed the House that they will not be satified with any compromise or any change in the existing law in that respect.

Mr. HAWLEY—Not on an appropriation bill. [Derisive laughter from the Democrats.] Discuss the election laws all next week or a distinct bill, and we are with you.

Mr. RANDALL—We are ready to meet that issue. ["All right" from the Republican side.] We say that if Marshals are to be used at elections, whatever may be the constitutionality of such a law, the Marshals should be divided between the two or three parties contending at such elections. We will not vote money for any partisan purposes. We do not want the money to be used for any party end whatever.

Mr. ROBESON—"For no party end," does the gentleman say? Did not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) say ten months ago that he wanted this for a party end and that he would take it now on account of the advantages which he could get, and that afterwards, having attained those advantages, he would strike all election laws from the statute books. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RANDALL—I take no man's word on either side of the House. I take the acts of the party who have officers to execute the law in contradiction to the words of anybody. You have administered this law in an outrageous and unjustifiable manner.

Mr. REED—Not so. [Excited.]

Mr. RANDALL (continuing)—And we ask no more to-day than that the statute shall be made so that its powers shall be enforced on all alike, and that those who administer the law shall at least be drawn from the great part of the people, without regard to party associates or affiliations. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GARFIELD rose to reply, prefacing his speech with the remark that all the members present were equal, and that no member had any authority to bind anybody but himself. He therefore spoke for himself as he always did. The first object which he tried to have before his mind in legislation was to be right; and on this question of the election laws, after a long and heated session of debate, in which all sorts of accusations had been made against them, there had been made but one lodgement in his mind unfavorable to the election laws. There had been one charge made by the other side, and in so far as that charge was true, he considered it a just objection to these laws. The charge was that the election laws either had been used or were capable of being used for filling an election precinct with men of one party, whose time could be used at the public expense for party engineering and electioneering purposes: if the law were capable of being so used it was to that extent an unjust law [Expressions of approval on the Democratic side] and at all times and on all proper occasions he had expressed himself and did now express himself as willing to modify the law so that the alleged abuses should not take place. [Applause on the Democratic side.] No other valid objection to that law had been to his mind, urged on the other side of the House at the last session or at the present one. What has happened now? In the first place the members on the Republican side of the House, with entire unanimity, objected to riders on appropriation. They had done all in their power to prevent any "rider" on this bill, but the "rider" had been ruled in order. He held it also to be his duty to help to make as decent and proper an amendment as could be made and for himself disclaiming the right to speak for anybody but himself. He had yesterday offered an amendment to better the proposed amendment by so fixing it that the Marshals having their pay at five dollars a day, might be appointed by the courts, and equally from the political parties in order to prevent only the real complaint made against the law. He would vote for that proposition himself if he stood alone on either or on both sides of the House. [Applause and manifestations of approval on the Democratic side.] On that proposition what had been done? The Democratic side of the House had not only accepted that part of the proposition, but had voted it down, and substituted a proposition that had these terms in it: First, that compensation should be cut down to $2 per day, and, second, that there should never be more than three of those Marshals under any contingency in any election precinct, and, third, that they should never be employed more than three days, even though the execution of the registration laws of the State lasted for ten or twenty days. What did this mean? It meant, under the mere semblance of obeying the law, that in the face of riots where there might be a thousand rioters about an election place there should be but three men to keep the peace of the United States against them all. In other words, it was a notice in advance to the mob to come in sufficient numbers to overwhelm the keepers of peace and let hell—not law and order—rule on election day. If that proposition was upon the plainest bill in the world he never would vote for it, because it took the bowels and vitals out of the election law. If, however, the other side of the House would take the naked proposition which he himself had offered he would vote for it if he stood alone.

A Republican member—Vote for it on an Appropriation bill?

Mr. GARFIELD—I will vote for it as a betterment of the pending amendment. I do not say that it is proper to put it on an Appropriation bill. It is improper. But I say that I will vote for the betterment of the pending amendment. I did not offer it as a compromise. On the question of just and right, I make no compromise, but I do believe that it strengthens the election law to make it free from the charge that it is partisan, and that it can be used merely for partisan purposes.

Mr. MCLANE said he was pefectly at liberty to think of the Supreme Court, as the "gentleman from New York, (Cox,) thought of it. It was his duty to obey the mandate of that Court, whether it was a "packed" court or not, or whether it was a court entitled to his confidence and respect or not. A law that was vile and and vicious in its details might, nevertheless, be a constitutional law.

Mr. CONGER—We stand to-day just where we stood three months last spring, the Democrats determined to put even on a deficiency bill the worst and most odious riders that have ever been proposed. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that took away part of their argument at the extra session, the Democrats to-day stand in their place and assert they will not be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. We do not expect them to be. Past experience would not warrant us in the belief that they will be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. A gentleman representing another party (Mr. Ewing) says that beneath the ermine the fires of political partisanship and political hate are still burning. Why would the gentleman who can use such expressions as those, pay any respect to the highest tribunal of the land? But it is a gratification to me to see that the leadership of the Speaker of the House, a leadership which controlled his party and held them together with a hand of steel for two months in the last session of the last Congress and for three months in the extra session of this Congress, is relaxing and that that hand of steel is opening, and that Speaker tells his followers to-day that they are at liberty to give up the assertion of their right to put political "riders" on Appropriation bills. He tells them that they are at liberty to give up their assertion that these election laws are all unconstitutional and infamous. It gratifies me to see that acute, astute leader of the Democracy arise in his place, and tell his followers that they were all wrong, as we said, and as he hears the country say, and now the cry goes out, "Save yourself who can, scatter, divide, take a compromise," coming from the gentleman from Ohio. "Do anything" (as the other gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ewing, said) to escape what he feels burdening his shoulders to-day, the condemnation of the American people. Oh, sir, I do not wonder that the councils of the Democracy are disorganized. I do not wonder that the leader of the Democracy is compelled to say to his followers, "We will not only admit that election laws were right and constitutional and proper, but if we can get a little political advantage in their execution, it is right and proper for the great Democracy to go back on its entire record, to accept the laws and to make them useful for our purpose." The exhibition is remarkable. If it were not for the great veneration I have for the Speaker of the House, and if it were not that I look forward with some anxiety to the high hope which he entertains of administering all laws, [Laughter on the Republican side] I could treat it as a little comedy, as a little by-play. It is because he hopes hereafter to control the officers in the execution of these elections laws that he tells his followers to-day that it is better to let them remain until they come into his hands until he can not only appoint general Marshals but can direct the appointment of all Marshals and bring the whole paraphernalia of the Marshal service to the support of the Democratic party. Why else this change of front in the midst of battle?

Mr. SPRINGER—We are marching on.

Here five minutes expired and the hammer fell.

Mr. MCMAHON offered as a substitute for the pending amendment the one offered yesterday by Mr. Garfield, in these words, "Provided, that hereafter special Deputy Marshals of election for performing any duties in reference to any election shall receive the sum of $5 per day in full for compensation, and that all appointments of such special Deputy Marshals shall be made by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such Marshals are to perform their duties or by District Judge in the absence of the Circuit Court Judge, such Deputy Marshals be appointed in equal numbers from different political parties.

Mr. COX said he was for wiping out the election law. He never disguised it, and all the salt and sancity on the other side of the House cannot save it. All that the gentlemen on the other side can do to sugar over, the devil himself cannot save this law from deep damnation in the end. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) yesterday, in answering what I said about the Supreme Court, indulged in a speech full of mystery, rhetoric flimsy logic and lies. He said that we were bound to obey the supreme law of the land as the Supreme Court interpreted it. No sir; that is not my opinion of our duty. General Jackson, at least denied that he was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. That Court declared the United States Bank law unconstitutional, but Jackson defied it. Does my friend from Ohio remember the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. GARFIELD—And the Dred Scott decision too.

Mr. COX—Would the gentleman have carried out the Fugitive Slave law by voting money for the slave catchers. [Applause. Answer that question, answer it any of you. Would you have voted money to have carried out the Fugitive Slave law if the Court declared it to be unconstitutional. You are dumb. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. HAWLEY—I have said that no power in the universe would make me vote a dollar or move a step to execute that law.

Mr. COX—You are the only one man on that side and a very good one. [Laughter.]

After some further discussion, the substitute offered by Mr. McMahon was agreed to—yeas, 106; nays, 53—several prominent Republicans, such as Garfield, Kelly, Hiscock, Rice and Harris (Mass.), voting for it.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Springer's amendment, as amended by the substitute, and it was agreed to—yeas, 121; nays, 29—most of the Republicans refusing to vote.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

All amendments save that in reference to the pay of Marshals were agreed to.

Mr. CONGER asked for a division on that amendment, but the Speaker ruled that an amendment reported from Committee of the Whole must be voted upon in its entirety, and could hot be divided.

Mr. CONGER appealed from the decision, which appeal was, on the motion of Mr. SPRINGER, laid on the table—yeas, 167; nays, 49. The amendment was then agreed to—yeas, 115; nays, 107.

The vote was a party one, with the exception of Mr. Butterworth, who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Armfield, Blackburn, Converse, Hooker, Hurd, McKenzie, Smith of Georgia, and Oscar Turner, who voted in the negative. A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and resulted, yeas, 111; nays, 104. So the bill was passed. At the close of roll call the vote stood 100 to 100 for some time. As the list of those who had not responded was called the affirmative and negative responses alternated, but finally the result was announced. All the Republicans voted against it and the following named Democrats: Messrs. Blackburn, Hooker, Hurd, Knott and O. Turner.

Mr. ATKINS by unanimous consent reported the bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for public printing with the proviso that the entire deficiency appropriation for that purpose shall not exceed four hundred thousand; and the House immediately went into Committee of the Whole and as quickly rose and reported back the bill which was passed without the yeas and nays, they being dispensed with by unanimous consent. Adjourned.

S. W. Hoffman, City Auditor, of Cincinnati, instituted a libel suit against the Cincinnati *Commercial* on Saturday, placing damages at $20,000. The matter complained of appeared in an editorial in Saturday's paper, and was a criticism of his conduct in office.

The list of entries for stake races to be run in June at St. Louis embraces 170 horses, representing fifty-six stables from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesot

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I' AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

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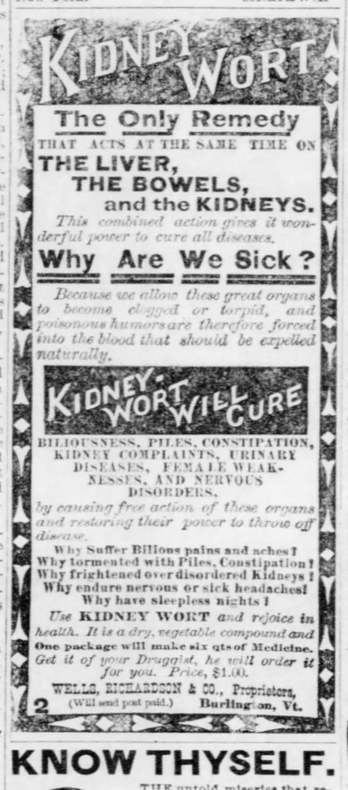

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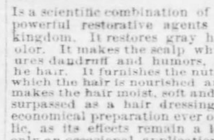

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STATE COMMITTEE.

The Coming State Convention to be Held at Harrisburg.

Wednesday, April 28th, Fixed as the Time of Meeting.

L'vely Discussion as to Which of the Two Philadelphia Delegations

Shall Have a Place on the Temporary Roll of the Convention.

They Decide in Favor of the "Regular or McGowan Delegation."

The Democratic State Committee meeting at the Monongahela House Thursday, was decidedly lively, but the committee closed its proceedings without engendering either bad blood or bitter feelings. Every Senatorial district in the State, each of which is entitled to one member on the committee, was represented either by the regular member or by proxy. One noticeable feature of the representation was the large number of newspaper men, that profession having nearly as many, if not more, representatives than the bar.

Harrisburg was selected as the place and Wednesday, April 28th, as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention which will select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which will nominate a Democratic candidate for President. The State Convention will also appoint a new State Committee which will conduct the fall campaign in Pennsylvania. There was but little opposition manifested to Harrisburg as the place for the Convention. Reading was the next favored city, fifteen menbers having voted for Reading to twenty-six for Harrisburg. Pittsburgh received six votes. Neither was there much opposition on the date of the Convention. April 28th was carried by a vote of fifteen for May 19th, and five for May 5th. Both these questions were soon settled.

FIGHT ABOUT PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES.

The only fight was on a resolution introduced by Mr. Bogert of Wilkesbarre, instructing the Chairman to place on the temporary roll of the Convention the names of the "McGowan, or regular delegation" from Philadelphia. It should be stated that one faction of the Philadelphia Democracy, claiming to be the regular Democratic party of that city, has already elected forty-six delegates to the State Convention. The new wing or "Vaux faction," it is alleged by the McGowan faction will hold their Conventions hereafter and elect another batch of delegates. The McGowan delegation claim that their Conventions were held according to the regular rules and customs of the party, and that it was the duty of the "Vaux faction" to participate in this fight if they wanted representation in the State Convention. The other wing declare that they could have had no chance in the primaries, which were sure to be manipulated in the interest of the other wing, and that they (the "Vaux faction") are composed of the better class of citizens, who refuse to participate in the dirty work at primaries. These are the representations of either side, and we give them as such.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Bogert admitted the McGowan delegation to the temporary roll. After a very lengthy and a somewhat heated discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-nine to fourteen. The discussion of this question chiefly occupied the time of the meeting, which continued from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Most of the delegates left for their homes last evening. There was a great deal of difference of opinion as to the wisdom of passing the resolution mentioned above, but all the committeemen departed feeling good towards one another and there was no semblance of the bitter personal fights predicted by the Republican papers of this city.

A LENGTHY SESSION.

DETAILED REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS BY THE COMMITTEE—LIST OF MEMBERS AND SUBSTITUTES—SPEECHES BY MR. BOGERT AND CHAIRMAN MILLER ON THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTION.

The corridors and hall-ways of the Monongahela House were crowded during the afternoon by members of the State Committee, leading Democrats from neighboring counties and by our own local leaders. Shortly before three o'clock the committeemen began to gravitate towards the gentlemen's parlors, where the meeting was to be held.

OUTSIDERS INVITED TO RETIRE.

About three o'clock the committee was called to order by Chairman George W. Miller of Washington, and Secretaries Frank H. Crawford of Beaver, and W. S. Gregory of Foxburg, took their places at the table. A number of gentlemen were in the room who did not belong to the Committee. Mr. Miller stated that the custom heretofore had been to sit with closed doors and it rested with the committee rather than with the chairman to say whether that rule should be followed to-day or whether reporters and friends should be admitted.

Mr. Hayes Grier of Lancaster moved that the committee sit with closed doors. The motion was seconded and put and only one member voted in the negative.

Chairman Miller—The motion is carried. Gentlemen not members of the Committee will please retire.

Mr. Sol Foster of the Pottsville *Chronicle*—I voted in the negative because the gentleman who made the motion (Mr. Grier) is a newspaper man himself and wants a monopoly of the news. [Laughter.]

While the committeemen were enjoying the retorts, the reporters were quietly passing out of the room.

The appointment of a doorkeeper was now in order.

Mr. Sol Foster nominated John C. Barr.

Mr. Hayes Grier nominated Sol Foster.

A member nominated Hayes Grier.

Mr. John C. Barr nominated Captain Isaac McMunn of Pittsburgh, and the members having had their fun approved the suggestion of Capt. McMunn, who took his position at the door.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Chairman Miller announced that the object of the meeting was to fix the time and place of holding the coming State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. He believed that there would be entire harmony in the meeting as the committeemen were all animated with a common purpose. It has been asserted that the meeting of this committee was called in Pittsburgh for a special purpose in connivance with some person or persons. I say the assertion is false. I am solely responsible for the appointment of the place of the meeting of this committee. For a generation past the meetings of the State Central Committee have been held in the eastern part of the State and it was thought by the leaders of the party in the west that the western part of the State was entitled to this little distinction; hence it was that the meeting was called for Pittsburgh.

QUESTION OF SUBSTITUTES.

The calling of the roll was next in order. Regular members of the committee announced their presence and substitutes presented their certificates when their districts were called. There was no objection till the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district was reached. Mr. F. J. Churchill presented a certificate from Mr. A. J. Hughes the regular member. The question was raised that he was not a proper person for Mr. Hughes to substitute for the reason that he resided in Harrisburg.

Mr. B. F. Meyers, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, explained that Mr. Churchill was employed in the Auditor General's office as a clerk, but that he still held his residence in Tioga county. Under the laws of the State he had the privilege of voting there.

On motion Mr. Churchill was then admitted as a substitute.

When Mr. Steele's name was called of the Thirtieth district, a dispute arose as to the right of Mr. J. P. Corlihan to represent that district. The latter had no letter of substitution, but only the verbal instruction of Mr. Steele. On motion Mr. Coolihan was admitted as a substitute.

When the Thirty-fifth district was reached, Capt. G. Guthrie announced that he lived in the district. The regular member of the Committee was not present and Mr. Guthrie asked to be substituted.

Chairman Miller read a telegram from Mr. D. F. Lloyd of Ebensburg, a member of the committee, announcing that he had not substituted any person in his place.

Some discussion followed, after which Mr. A. J. Steinman of Lancaster, moved that Mr. Guthrie be admitted to a seat.

Mr. S. F. Patterson said that if Mr. Guthrie were admitted Mr. E. McConkey of Harrisburg, should also be admitted in the place of Warren J. Buckalew of Bloomsburg, for the Twenty-fourth district.

The motion was so amended as to include Mr. McConkey's case, and both he and Mr. Guthrie were admitted as substitutes.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

All additional substitutes were admitted without dispute and the roll was completed as follows:

1st dist.—George McGowan.
2d dist.—John M. Campbell.
3d dist.—W. Lootenbeck, substituted for Geo. Rotan.
4th dist.—Jefferson J. Young.
5th dist.—Thomas E. Gaskill.
6th dist.—R. J. Lennon.
7th dist.—J. Casper Gill.
8th dist.—W. W. Lees.
9th dist.—Horace Stanley, substituted for James McGinty.
10th dist.—H. C. Moore, substituted for Harman Yerkes.
11th dist.—A. T. C. Keffer.
12th dist.—S. B. Helfenstein.
13th dist.—A. J. Steinman.
14th dist.—W. Hayes Greer, substitute for F. K. White.
15th dist.—B. F. Meyers, substituted for G. M. Hoffer.
16th dist.—R. E. Wright, Jr.
17th dist.——— McCauley substituted for Henry Pfeiffer.
18th dist.—David Engleman.
19th dist.—George R. Guss.
20th dist.—A. H. Christy, substituted for J. J. Boyle.
21st dist.—J. K. Bogert, substituted for John A. Gorman.
22d dist.—C. B. Staple, substituted for John B. Storm.
23d dist.—E. E. Ferguson.
24th dist.—Elbridge McConkey, substituted for Warren J. Buckalew.
25th dist.—F. J. Churchill substituted for A. J. Hughes.
26th dist.—P. B. Smith substituted for George S. Purdy.
27th dist.—George W. Walls, substituted for George Gross.
28th dist.—William Hetzel.
29th dist.—Sol Foster, substituted for J. B. Beilly.
30th dist.—John P. Coolihan, substituted for J. Irvin Steele.
31st dist.—Wm. J. Jackman, substituted for A. J. Bonsall.
32d dist.—H. J. Stahle.
33rd dist.—John S. Miller, substituted for John Goetz.
34th dist.—George M. Brisbin.
35th dist.—R. W. Guthrie, substituted for D. Foster Lloyd.
36th dist.—John H. Uhl.
37d dis.—J. B. Sansom, substituted for S. R. Rittlege.
38th dis.—J. Henry Cochran.
39th dis.—Frank Cowan.
40th dis.—A. J. Sterling.
41st dis.—Frederick Belber.
42d dis.—T. D. Casey.
43d dis.—John C. Barr.
44th dis.—Samuel F. Patterson.
45th dis.—J. K. P. Duff substituted for James W. Patterson.
46th dis.—George W. Miller.
47th dis.—W. B. Clendennin.
48th dis.—H. B. Plumer.
49th dis.—Benj. Whitman.
50th dis.—T. D. Nash.

HARRISBURG THE PLACE.

On motion of Mr. George McGowan of Philadelphia, the committee proceeded to name the time and place of holding the State Convention.

Mr. John M. Campbell moved that the committee first take nominations of places at which the Convention shall be held. This motion was carried.

Mr. A. J. Sterling of Fayette county, named Pittsburgh.

Mr. John H. Uhl of Somerset, named Altoona.

Mr. A. T. C. Keffer of Berks county, named Reading.

Mr. John M. Campbell of Philadelphia, named Harrisburg.

Capt. George W. Walls of Lewisburg named Williamsport.

This closed the nominations and the Committee proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Harrisburg	26
Reading	15
Pittsburgh	6
Williamsport	2
Altoona	1

Harrisburg having received the largest number of votes was declared the place for holding the Convention, though not until after a unanimous vote to that effect had been passed.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 28TH THE DATE.

Nominations for time were next in order.

Mr. J. B. Sansom of the Indiania *Democrat*, nominated May 5th, 1880.

Mr. J. K. Bogert of the Wilkesbarre *Daily Leader*, nominated April 7th, 1880.

Mr. A. J. Sterling of Fayette, nominated May 19th, 1880.

Mr. B. F. Meyers of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, nominated May 15th, 1880.

Sol. Foster, Jr., of the Pottsville *Chronicle*, nominated May 26th, 1880.

Col. John S. Miller of Huntingdon, nominated April 28th, 1880.

Mr. W. B. Clendennin of New Castle, nominated June 9th, 1870.

Mr. Horace Stanley of Delaware county, named May 12th, 1880.

Messrs. Meyers, McGowan and Foster withdrew several nominations, and the ballot was taken on the following dates, with the following result:

April 28th	27
May 19th	15
May 5th	5

The majority having voted in favor of Thursday, April 28th, the date was made unanimous. So the State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, April 28th.

THE PHILADELPHIA FACTIONS.

Mr. Bogert now offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the committee be and is hereby directed in making up the rolls of the ensuing State Convention to place thereon the names of the delegates elected in Philadelphia on December 3, 1879, and sworn and certified to by Berrell, the President of the State Delegates' Convention, under the rules governing the Democratic party of that city.

Mr. J. B. Sansom of the Indiana *Democrat*, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Some confusion now arose. Different members jumped to their feet and endeavored to make themselves heard, but all in vain. The Chairman finally restored order, and the yeas and nays were called on Mr. Sansom's motion, resulting 28 against and 21 for laying the resolution on the table. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Bogert now moved that the resolution be adopted and thus the question was brought properly before the committee and a lengthy discussion followed. Mr. Bogert said the object of the resolution was to prevent at the coming State Convention such unseemly disorder as usually arose at the opening of State Conventions from contesting parties applying for admission. The object was also to have the committee share the responsiblity of making the rule of the Convention and thus relieving that officer of some of the burden. This was in order from the fact that the Chairman is simply the servant of the committee, and the committee, therefore, have the authority to direct him. Or the whole committee could sit in a body and make the rule. The resolution would not determine who would be members of the convention permanently, but those who were regularly elected under the rules of the party and had a *prima facie* right to seats should be placed upon the roll until it was shown that the contestants had a better right, neither will the resolution prevent contestants from contesting the seats of those whose names are placed on the temporary roll. Then, too, the adoption of the resolution would have the effect of strengthening the regular organizations of the party in all sections of the State, and the time had come when this should be done and bolters and deserters sent to the rear.

CHAIRMAN MILLER'S SPEECH.

Chairman Miller now arose to oppose the resolution. He said he was very thankful for the suggestion of Mr. Bogert, who offered the resolution, that it was simply for the purpose of relieving him from the responsibility of deciding who were the properly entitled delegates from Philadelphia. This was the ostensible and pretended object of the resolution, but in his judgment was very far from the real object and purpose for which it was introduced. No person had the right to assume that he intended to make up the roll of delegates from Philadelphia in one way or another, that he had never indicated his purpose in that respect by word or letter to anybody; that therefore the resolution was a clear intimation that he intended to seat other persons than those claimed to be the regularly elected delegates. This assumption was unwarranted and unjust. As to the power of the State Committee to direct who shall go upon the roll as *prima facie* delegates he said it was a new question. No committee in the history of the Democratic party had ever controlled the Chairman in the exercise of his right to make up the delegates to a Convention as in his judgment they should be constituted. The invariable and established rule of the party is that the Chairman has the right to make up the roll according to the best evidence which he can obtain as to what is the will of the people.

The only effect that the resolution can have is to give to one faction of the party in Philadelphia, where the party has been rent by dissensions, the indorsement of the State at large, and to give that faction a prestige in the Convention, which they should not enjoy until the question of their eligibility to a seat in the Convention is determined, upon the evidence produced before the Convention or before a committee appointed by the Convention. The passage of the resolution would therefore be an *ex parte* proceeding determining the status of one faction and their *prima facie* right and title to a seat in the Convention, because some of the faction themselves now had the right to vote on this resolution, and the other faction could not be heard for the reason that they have had no notice that such a question was to be sprung in this committee, and for the additional reason that they are not represented on this committee.

OTHER SPEAKERS—SUNDRY MOTIONS.

Messrs. B. F. Meyers, George McGowan, P. B. Smith and Thomas E. Gaskill spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. J. K. P. Duff, T. D. Casey, Samuel F. Patterson, Sol. Foster, Frank Cowan, A. J. Steinman and R. E. Wright, Jr., spoke against the resolution. As the reporter was not allowed to remain in the room, of course it was impossible to obtain the speeches. The pith of their arguments is given or hinted at in the speeches of Messrs. Bogert and Miller given above.

During the discussion Mr. A. J. Steinman of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, made a motion to adjourn.

Mr. George McGowan made the point that the motion was not in order for the reason that a motion was already pending.

The Chairman decided that the motion to adjourn was in order, but an appeal was taken from the decision. The appeal was sustained.

A motion had been previously made to postpone indefinitely the resolution, and the question now reverted to this motion. The vote resulted 27 against indefinite postponement and 20 for.

Mr. A. J. Steinman of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, now offered the following amendment to the original resolution:

Provided that this resolution does not instruct the Chairman of this committee to put on the temporary roll of the convention any one of said delegates of a contest of whose seat he is notified.

The previous question was now moved, and the call was sustained by a vote of 27 to 16.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Steinman's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 28 to 15.

HOW THEY VOTED ON THE RESOLUTION.

The vote on the motion to adopt the resolution presented by Mr. Bogert was taken, and resulted as follows:

For the resolution—Messrs. McGowan, Campbell, Lootenbeck, Young, Gaskill, Lennen, Lee, Moore, Helfenstein, Meyers, Christy, Bogert, Staples, Ferguson, McConcky, Walls, Hetzell, Coolihan, Jackman, Stahley, John S. Miller, Brisben, John C. Barr, Whitman, Nash, Uhl—total 29.

Against the resolution—Messrs. Gill, Stanley, Steinman, Engleman, Guss, Foster, Guthrie, Cochran, Casey, Patterson, Duff, George W. Miller, Clendennin, Plumer—Total 14.

So the resolution was adopted. A number of the members who were opposed to the resolution had left the meeting, as the hour was now very late. The full vote could not be gotten as no list of yeas and nays was kept. The names given above are all the reporter could secure. The total vote was 29 to 14, as the figures show, although those full numbers of names are not given.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS — ADJOURNMENT.

On motion Messrs. B. F. Meyers, E. McConkey, E. P. Kearns, George R. Breilly and George W. Kunkle were appointed a committee to secure a hall and make other preliminary arrangements for the State Convention.

Mr. Sol. Foster moved that Chairman Geo. W. Miller be indorsed for his gentlemanly conduct and efficiency in conducting the recent campaign, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the committee now adjourned to meet at the Bolton House on April 28th, at 10 A. M. It was now 7 P. M., and the Committee had been in session precisely four hours.

CHATS WITH THE VISITORS.

HOW THE MEMBERS STAND ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—THE ANTI-TILDEN CAUCUS IN THE MORNING—GENERAL GOSSIP.

Most of the members of the Democratic State Committee arrived in the city on Wednesday night. Before noon yesterday the balance of the members, as well as many leading Democrats from neighboring towns, who do not belong to the city, had swollen the number of visitors till the Monongahela House was crowded. About eleven o'clock the anti-Tilden forces went into caucus at Room No. 110, Monongahela House, to determine what policy to follow out at the meeting in the afternoon. About thirty persons attended the caucus. S. F. Meyers of Harrisburg, was called to the chair, and John C. Barr of Pittsburgh, was chosen Secretary. The caucus decided upon Harrisburg as the place for holding the Convention, and also fixed upon April as the time.

NO TILDEN ANTI-TILDEN VOTE.

During the entire session of the committee no vote was taken that showed directly the feeling in favor of Mr. Tilden for President. Numerous ballots were taken, but in every case some side issue was involved, which carried one or more Tilden men with the anti-Tilden forces and *vice versa*, so that there was nothing in the proceedings to correctly indicate the preferences of committeemen for or against Tilden as a candidate. A canvass among the members by the reporter showed that Mr. Tilden had between eighteen and twenty-two members, with all the rest for the field, and the majority of them not knowing whom they favored. Annexed we give brief chats with different members of the committee:

WHO FAVOR TILDEN AND WHO DON'T.

Mr. R. E. Wright, Jr, of Lehigh county, says he is in favor of Tilden, as are also the people in his county. He thinks he is the strongest and most available man, and believes that it would be the best thing the party could do to nominate him.

Dr. David Engleman of Northumberland county says that Tilden is his choice. He believes that the majority of the people of his locality are in favor of Tilden, and if they have any voice in the Convention, Tilden will be the nominee.

C. B. Staples of Monroe county, substitute for Hon. John B. Storm, is for Tilden, first, last, and all the time. He believes that Tilden is entitled to the nomination and would be the best man to put up. He thought the delegation to Cincinnati would have enough of the Tilden element in it to have a voice in the selection of a candidate. The people of Monroe are for Tilden, and desire his nomination.

Mr. McCauley of Lebanon county, substitute for Harry Peiffer, will have no other man but Tilden. In his opinion, he would easily carry New York. The delegates to the State Convention from Lebanon were instructed for Tilden last fall. He thought that the feeling in favor of Tilden was much stronger than it was some two or three months ago, and that at present it was on a "boom."

Hon. A. T. C. Keffer of Berks county, states that the people of that section of the country are strongly in sympathy with Mr Tilden. Fifty-nine committemen out of sixty-five in the townships of Berks had announced themselves for Tilden.

W. B. Clendenin of Lawrence county, is decidedly opposed to Wallace and believes Tilden is the best man to lead the party to victory. He thinks the people of Lawrence are more enthusiastic than ever in behalf of Tilden.

A. J. Sterling of Fayette county, feels confident that the people of his county are favorable to Tilden, notwithstanding the fact that Wallace delegates to the convention have been elected.

George W. Miller of Washington county, Chairman of the State Committee, is also a warm friend of Mr. Tilden.

A. J. Steinman of Lancaster—I only desire the selection of the best and strongest man, as every good Democrat does, and I think Mr. Tilden, in view of the opposition to him in his own State, is clearly not the strongest candidate. In this opinion I believe I am in harmony with the Democracy of Lancaster county.

Mr. A. J. Steinman of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, was asked for his opinion on the resolution offered in the Committee by the Philadelphia members. He said he opposed the resolution as he stated in the meeting, because it was entirely unprecedented and seemed to show a lack of confidence in the Chairman of the Committee, which was not warranted by his character and the eminently fair manner in which he treated all the members of the Committee at this meeting. He said that the soundest reason existed for the usage which has always prevented the Committee from interfering with the Chairman in the making of the temporary roll for the State Conventions, in the fact that the Committee did not have the credentials of the delegates before it at its meetings and did not possess the information which would enable it to make up the Convention's roll. That this interference makes the State Committee a Committee on Credentials and necessitates its possession of the credentials of all the delegates, and that this in practice will be impracticable.

Benjamin Whitman says the people of Erie county do not want Tilden. R. J. Lennon of Philadelphia, is opposed to Mr. Tilden; also J. J Young of the same city.

John S. Miller of Huntingdon—I am not in favor of Tilden. If he is nominated the Democratic party would be put on the defensive.

W. J. Jackman of the Mifflintown *Democrat*—The people of Juniata county are not with Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Frank H. Crawford of Beaver, kept the record of proceedings of the committee. We are indebted to his kindly aid for facts in our report this morning.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A GREEN grocer—One who does business on credit.

FOUR great-grand-children of John C. Calhoun are now living.

THE average wages of a miner in the far West is about $3 50 a day.

GOVERNOR TABOR, of Colorado, is going to build an Opera House in Denver.

DR. MARY WALKER has been refused the office of Police Surgeon in Washington.

THE husband sometimes ceases to feather his nest when the wife begins to feather her bonnet.

AGRICULTURAL journals are advising farmers—especially men no longer young—not to go West

WHEN General Grant gets back to the United States he will be very likely to miss those non-partisan receptions.

THE charge on which the Rev. J. W. Reid is to be tried before a church tribunal at Greenville, Mich., is "unministerial and unchristian conduct," and the specification asserts that he deals in wheat options.

THE deadhead service for the performance at the Comedie Francaise comprises 822 places; 223 for the press, 75 for the administration of the theatre, 118 for the societarise, 60 for the empioyes, 85 for the authors, 60 for the artists playing in the piece, and the rest for the public generally.

THE Millers' International Exhibition will be opened at Cincinnati on May 31, and will be closed a fortnight later. The exhibits will include motive power, millers' supplies, products of the mill, bread and crackers, baking powder and yeast, bags and bagging, and miscellaneous articles and apparatus.

YOUNG Japanese children scarcely ever cry, because great care is taken to keep out of their way every possible cause of irritation. It is probably in consequence of this that the Japs are, as a race, almost exasperatingly good humored, so that a servant severely scolded will often merely reply by a beaming smile.

WASHINGTON.

WASHBURN TO BE BOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Committee on elections postponed the formal vote in the Donnelly-Washburn (Minn.) case to-day until the minority report has been printed. Provision was to-day made by order of the House to have the report printed and paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. The majority report of the sub-commitee has been printed and was to-day placed in the hands of the Committee. It finds in favor of unseating Washburn and seating Donnelly; it cites 2,191 cases on the part of Washburn where money was paid by Washburn's clerks, his business manager, the Secretary of his political committee or his political agents; over one hundred cases are traced directly to Washburn's office, money in some cases being paid in his presence, or in the presence of his brother, Governor C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin.

In one case a Democratic village postmaster wrote directly to Washburn, offering to sell his vote for fifty dollars, Washburne, though a friend answered the letter thanking him for his offer and sent a friend to him to pay the money.

In another case ninety wood-choppers, who were not legal voters, were paid two dollars each to vote for Washburn, and money was repaid by Washburn's business manager. In another case a Democratic speaker, who had been advocating Donnelly, was announced to make a Democratic speech on the night before the election. He made a speech for Washburn and told the next day he had received one hundred and fifty dollars of Washburn's money for doing so.

At the town of Crookston there were but eighty-five legal votes, but there were 258 votes cast, the greater part of these being by non-resident railroad hands, who were each paid for voting for Washburn.

A Democratic newspaper at Little Falls was bought to support Washburn for $250. A United States land officer at St. Cloud was sent out by Washburn to canvass for him. He bribed a number of parties, and admits he may have bribed one hundred.

Great numbers of laborers employed in building the railroad through the unsettled northwestern part of the district where there were no county organizations, no precincts and no population, voted in box cars or depot buildings, with cigar boxes for ballot boxes. They were not residents of that county, but lived in boarding cars, daily moved from place to place; they all voted for Washburn. Every one of them was paid for voting, and all their votes were counted for Washburn.

These briberies extended through a region of the country half as large as the State of New York, and they all radiated from the city of Minneapolis, where Washburn resided.

In that city one man was paid fifty dollars for his vote and influence; another was promised thirty-two dollars and paid five dollars; another was paid twenty-five dollars; workmen were brought into their employers offices night before election, and paid five dollars to work and vote for Washburn; another got an overcoat; another a sack of flour; saloon keepers were paid thirty-five dollars for voting their boarders. Besides these there were cases where parties were paid money to vote for Washburn, but swear they voted for Donnelly; in many other cases money was offered and declined.

In addition to this the committee find that the workingmen of Minneapolis were intimidated by employers, and a great many of them either forced to vote for Washburn or prevented from working at all. Although the canvass was a most exciting one and the Republicans polled their full vote, nearly 3,000 Democrats failed to vote in the city of Minneapolis.

The committee find this was caused by the fear of the workingmen that they would lose their situations if they would vote for Donnelly. The Republican majority rose from three hundred and fifty-five for Hayes in 1876 to 3,680 for Washburn in 1878. A part of this system of intimidation ballots were numbered in one-half the precincts in Minneapolis, where laborers largely resided, with the number corresponding with the number of the voters on the poll lists so that employers might know just how their men voted. This was done under the law which had been declared unconstitutional by the District Court and afterwards by the Supreme Court, and in face of the advice of the the City Attorney and Attorney General of the State, not to number them and despite the advice even of the attorneys who had defended the law in the Court; and also after the judges of election had in a public meeting resolved not to number them. The numbering took place in seven precincts, having twenty-one judges of election; by law fourteen of these should be friends of Donnelly, as he was the candidate of both the Democrats and Nationals; but out of twenty-one judges he had but one friend. Two of these precincts did not return a vote for Congressman until eight days after the election and in one of these Washburn claimed four hundred and eighty-three majority while the tally sheet kept by one of the clerks showed he had but twenty-six majority. Washburn's attorney gave notice he would count the ballots in these precincts; but when the day arrived, for some unknown reason he refused to do so.

Donnelly carried the district outside of Minneapolis by six hundred and sixty-seven majority, counting the bribed votes, bogus railroad votes and all. In Minneapolis there were between 4,000 and 5,000 workingmen. They had a society with 2,200 members, and they had placed Donnelly in nomination as their candidate, by a unanimous vote, and supported him up to the day of the election.

In seven precincts, where the ballots were numbered, the Democrats had, in April, 1886, 525 majority. Washburn carried them by 1,760 majority, a change of 2,285 votes in a total vote of about 3,000 in two years.

The committee reject the votes of these seven precincts not because the ballots were numbered, but because such numbering was part of a general conspiracy of corruption and intimidation, and because all the evidence shows that if no unfair means had been used Donnelly would have carried that city as he carried the rest of the district.

The committee find that Donnelly has a majority of two hundred and thirty votes. They conclude with these words "we have not rejected the vote of any county because it was unorganized; neither have we rejected the vote of any precinct because of the numbering of the ballots *per se*, but because such numbering was one of the incidents of a system of fraud and intimidation; neither have we rejected the votes of any counties for mere informalities on the face of the returns, but only for these gross irregularities which were manifestly incompatible with the legal canvass of votes.

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House met to-day for debate on the funding bill, and immediately went into committee (Mr. Covert of New York, in the Chair) on that bill.

Mr. Felton (Ga.) spoke in favor of a substitute which he proposed to offer for the bill, and which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem any United States bonds which may become redeemable during 1880 and 1881 to the amount of gold and silver coin in the Treasury, which may be in excess of twenty-five per centum of the outstanding United States notes, using said excess of gold and silver coin for the redemption of said bonds. Section 2 requires the Secretary, six months after the above-mentioned amount of bonds are redeemed, and semi-annually thereafter, to redeem the remaining bonds to the amount of gold and silver coin which may be in the Treasury at the time, in excess of twenty-five per centum of the outstanding United States notes. Section 3 requires the Secretary to purchase silver bullion to the amount of $4,000,000 per month with lawful money of the United States; provided said bullion can be purchased at par, and requires him to have the bullion so purchased coined into standard dollars, as now provided by law. Section 4 forbids and prohibits the Secretary from issuing hereafter any interest bearing bonds for the purpose of funding or refunding the national debt or any part thereof.

Mr. Felton said he wanted to have the debt paid by economy and by the unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Orth (Indiana) believed that the public credit was never on so sure a foundation; that the Government was able to refund its debt at a lower rate of interest, and that a 3½ per cent. bond could be negotiated at par.

The debate was continued at considerable length, during which Mr. Kelly said: All my prophecies have been confirmed. With the stoppage of the cancellation of greenbacks and the remonetization of silver the period of depression ended and prosperity made a "boom" throughout the world. The silver men and the greenbackers redeemed the country. [Applause on the Democratic side and among the Greenbackers.]

Mr. Frye made a long speech in answer to one made by Mr. Wood some time ago. The House adjourned at 4:30.

A CENSUS APPOINTMENT REJECTED.

There was a lively time in the executive session of the Senate to-day over the case of Rev. Thomas J. Simmons, nominated for Census Supervisor in the First Georgia district. Senator Hill spoke for an hour in defense of Simmons. He was a good man and belonged to one of the most respectable families in the State. Pendleton, Morgan and Harris spoke against confirmation, and Gordon closed the debate, saying that Simmons wanted the place, as he wrote to the President, so that he could crow over the "corrupt secession traitors." The vote was: For confirmation, 10; against 29. Many of the Republicans did not vote. Blaine said the testimony showed that Simmons was an ardent Republican and a first-class Democrat, a true Unionist and a devoted Confederate. As he couldn't vote both ways he would withhold his vote.

THE CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

In considering the question of the supervisorship for the Lancaster district, the President stated that he had already sent in the name of a gentleman recommended by Representative A. Herr Smith, and he had been rejected; that he had been informed that no nomination from Lancaster county would receive the approval of Senator Cameron and Representative Ward, and the name of Mr. Snowden had therefore been forwarded to the Senate for this Supervisorship, in order that the list for Pennsylvania might be completed at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. Sherwood yesterday appeared before the Senate Census Committee and submitted a large number of letters from prominent and influential citizens of Philadelphia of both political parties urging his confirmation. The general feeling in the committee seems to be that the two Senators, Cameron and Wallace, will find it rather difficult to stand this pressure, and it is expected that some sort of an agreement will be reached by which the confirmation of Dr. Sherwood will be rendered possible.

SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Secretary Sherman and Treasurer Gilfillen appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day, and explained the manner in which the Treasury Department became a member of the New York Clearing House. He said it was done as a matter of reciprocal convenience; mutually beneficial to the Government and the Clearing House. He thought there was nothing in the contract between the Government and the Clearing House to prevent the payment of balances by the Government in silver up on thirty days' notice.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The waste of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been **salivated, and Mercury,** Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. O. Krapf, Mrs. J. R. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for **1879**; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 147,337 45
Exchanges	861,707 46

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Governments quiet. Railroad bonds somewhat irregular, but in the main firm. State securities neglected and nominal.

The stock market was irregular and feverish in early dealings, and prices declined ¼ to 4⅞ per cent, Manhattan Elevated, Pacific Mail and Iron Mountain leading in the downward movement. The decline in balance of list was ¼ to 1 per cent. During the afternoon a firmer tone prevailed, and the market was strengthened by the announcement that the Treasury had purchased two million dollars of bonds for the sinking fund. Prices advanced ½ to 3½ per cent., with an active demand, especially for Pacific Mail, Manhattan Elevated, the coal stocks and the grangers. Among investment shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced 7 per cent. and Rhode Island 8 per cent., on proposed doubling of stock, but the latter closed at a reaction of 3½ per cent. from the highest point. The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for the third week of March, $204,000, an increase of $6,138.

Transactions aggregated 300,000 shares, of which 1,500 were Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,100 C., C., C. & I., 15,000 Lackawanna, 2,300 Delaware & Hudson, 55,000 Erie, 3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 15,000 Houston & Texas, 21,000 Iron Mountain, 2,400 Illinois Central, 9,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,600 Lake Shore, 2,000 Lake Erie & Western, 1,000 Little Pittsburgh, 3,300 Michigan Central, 45,000 Elevated railroad, 7,000 Northwest, 1,800 Nashville & Chattanooga (closing at 90), 4,700 New Jersey Central, 3,700 New York Central, 5,800 Northern Pacific, 14,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 2,300 Ontario & Western, (closing at 27¼) 36,000 Pacific Mail, 3,200 Quicksilver, 6,600 Reading, 1,800 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul, 2,600 Union Pacific, 9,200 Wabash Pacific, 3,200 Western Union and 2,300 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Close—Money rather stringent during the day and loaned up to 6 per cent. per annum, and 1-16 per diem, closing at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady; bankers bills at 485¼; demand 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¼	New 4s coupons	106⅝
New 5s coupons	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	122
New 4½s coupons	107⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7⅜s	51	Virginia 6s	22
Missouri 6s	108½	Virginia 6s new	23
St. Jos	105½	Consols	94⅞
Tennessee 6s	36½	Deferred	108¼
Tennessee 6s new	30¼		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	185	St. L. & San F.	40
Panama	176	Do. preferred	55¼
Fort Wayne	*116¼	First	78½
C. & P.	110¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	88½
Illinois Central	105	Kan. & Tex.	31¼
B. & Q.	149	Union Pacific	88½
C. & A.	110	Central Pacific	76
Do. preferred	122	N. Pacific	39¾
N. Y. Central	129¾	Do. preferred	53
Harlem	177	Louisville & N.	64⅞
Lake Shore	108	Houston & Texas	43¾
Can. Southern	66¾	W. U. Tel.	106¾
Michigan Central	92¼	A. & P. Tel.	42⅝
Erie	44¼	Pacific Mail	38¼
Do. preferred	69	Little Pittsburgh	8¾
N. W.	95¼	Reading	60¾
Do. preferred	108½	Adams Ex.	110
St. Paul	84⅞	Fargo Ex.	106
Do. preferred	105¾	American Ex.	58¼
St. P. & Min.	55	U. S. Express	48½
St. P. & S. C.	42	Quicksilver	17¼
Do. preferred	78	Do. preferred	68¾
Del. & Lack.	96¾	Leadville	3
Morris & Essex	107	Central Pac. b'ds	112¼
Del. & Hudson	85¼	Union Firsts	112½
N. J. Central	85¼	Land Grants	103
O. & M.	26½	Sinking Funds	115
Do. preferred	74	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O.	23¾	St. P. & S. C. First.	
Mobile & O.	23¾	C. C. & I. C. sec'ds.	
C. C. C.	78¼	Erie seconds	90¼
C. C. & I. C.	92	L. N. A. & C.	92
B. C. R. & N.	68	Central Arizona	108
A. & T. H.	23¾	Caribon	102½
Do preferred	66	Excelsior	19
W. St. L. & P.	42	Homestake	33
Do. preferred	68¼	Ontario	36
H. & St. Joe.	35¼	Standard	317½
Do. preferred	69¾	Lake Erie Western	35½
Iron Mountain	57¾		

*Ex dividend.

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¾	51⅝
Reading	58¾	58¾
P., T. & B	19¼	19⅝
Lehigh Valley	51¾	51¾
U. Co.'s N. J.	157½	.....
Central Transportation Co.	48¾	.....
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	118	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	118	.....
Northern Pacific stock	30⅝	30¾
Do preferred	52⅞	53¼
Lehigh Navigation Co.	57	57¼
Philadelphia & Erie	17½	17⅝
Northern Central	32½	32¾
Hestonville	22½	23

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.

Alpha	7¼	Bechtel	2
Alta	.....	Boston Con.	1
Belcher	5¾	Bulwer	9
Best & Belcher	10¾	Golden Terra	.....
Bullion	4½	South Bulwer	1⅝
California	2¾	Lady Washington	.....
Chollar	6	Black Hawk	1¾
Cons Virginia	3½	Giant Old Abe	.....
Crown Point	3¾	Silver King	5½
Eureka Cons.	21¼	Real del Monte	.....
Exchequer	2⅝	Wales	3⅝
Gould & Curry	5¼	Tiger	.....
Grand Prize	2¾	Leviathan	11–32
Hale & Norcross	6	Caledonia	1¼
Julia Cons.	1¼	Fairfax	.....
Justice	1⅝	Leeds	.....
Mexican	14	McClinton	11–32
Northern Belle	17¾	North Belle Isle	4¼
Ophir	17¾	Tiptop	3⅝
Overman	2¼	Belvedere	¼
Raymond & Ely	¾	Navajo	2¾
Savage	5¾	Caledonia, B. H.	.....
Sierra Nevada	20¾	Dudley	.....
Con Union	67¼	Maryland Con.	.....
Yellow Jacket	7¾	Maybell	29–32
Bodie	7½	Manhattan	11–32
Chollar Potasi	4¼	Goodshow	.....
Imperial	½	Hillside	4
Martin White	21–32	Jackson	1⅜
Mono	6¾	Syndicate N. S.	3–32
Independence	1	Leopard	13–32
Con Pacific	2¾	Tuscarora	27–32
Mammoth	5	Silver Hill	.....
Belle Isle	1	Kossuth	.....
Tioga	2⅜	Trojan	.....
North Bonanza	11–32	Original Keystone	1¾
Argenta	21–32	South Noonday	.....
Noonday	3¼	Oro	3⅛

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	245	Quincy	36
Copper Falls	13	Ridge	7½
Franklin	20	Madison	3
Pewabec	61		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols for money, 97 15-16; account, 98 1-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 106½; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 44¾; do. seconds, 92½; Reading, 35¾.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 110⅛; 4s, 108½.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes, 82f 80c.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Refined petroleum, 18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton easier at 7⅝@7 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 6,600 bales.

Bacon—Short clear, 35s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

Since our last weekly report the general market has been steady and barely active. Most of the leading wholesale staples have found ready sale at prices with which dealers have been generally satisfied. The prospects for the continuance of this state of affairs are good.

Groceries continue in good demand. Roasted coffee, which was weak a day or two ago and declined, was stronger to-day. Green coffees are unchanged. Sugars are very steady. Syrups and New Orleans molasses are firm, while all other articles in this line are in fair demand.

The grain market is and has been for some days moderately active. Wheat is weaker and lower, the outside figure to-day for choice red winter being $1 35. Corn, oats, rye and barley are unchanged.

For country produce and dairy products their has not been a great demand, yet a fair business reported. The receipts of goods are still restricted by impassible roads, while country orders are limited to the supply only of immediate requirements. The receipts of eggs have been in excess of the demand for some days and the market to-day was overstocked. Some sales were reported having been made at 10 cents, and 11c was, indeed, hard to get. In reply to the question whether there would be an advance soon on account of the near approach of Easter, a dealer says. "Why there are now more eggs in the market than for which there will be a demand during the remainder of the week, including Easter." The demand for choice fresh butter continues although receipts are increasing. Cheese is steady and in fair demand. Poultry and maple products are, and have been, quite active of late.

Provisions are in fair request at the recent decline.

All miscellaneous articles are unchanged.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 75@4 00; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 32@33c; choice roll, 30@32c; solid packed, 28@30c; common to medium, 15@20c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 50@3 75 per bush; $11 00@12 00 per barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14¼c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13@14c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8¾c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 10@11c; in cases, 10½@11c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 20 per gallon; old, $1 10; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c. per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS — Yellow, $5 25@5 50; red, $4 50@4 75.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 40@45c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 40@45c, in bulk on track: Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 50@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 90@5 00 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¼	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs.	9¾	9¼
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾	8½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¼	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 50	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 50	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8½	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18 @20
In bulk	17 @18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9⅝@ 9¾
Prairie B	9 @ 9¼
Ex. C	8⅞@
Refined yel	8 @ 8⅝
New Orleans	8¼@ 8½
Granulated	10 @10½
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10⅜
Syrups.	
Choice maple drv'd	44
Prime " "	42
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	40
Good "	38
Good molasses "	35
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15½@16
Nutmegs	90 @95
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25@1 00
Gunpowder	35@1 00
Imperial	35@1 00
Japan	30@ 75
Oolong	28@ 80
Souchong	25@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Sld bond's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@48
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'lid smo'g	36@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	57
Strictly prime	55
Prime	53
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¾
do as'd pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	13
Stearine ₱ set	11
Mould ₱ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Extra, " "	1 65
Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 25@8 25; patents $8 50@9 00; XX bakers $6 50, $6 75 @7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 50. Buckwheat flour $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 33 @1 35; amber and mixed $1 31@1 32; rejected 91@95c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 48@50c; yellow ear 51@53c; mixed ear 49@50c.

OATS—Prime white 42@43c; mixed do 40@41c.

RYE—88@90c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 85@ 90c; medium 75@80c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75.

CORNMEAL—60c in paper.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; uplaud prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 60; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¾c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¾c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $7 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 6 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@ 1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1880.

The market was devoid of activity today, and there was but one change in prices. Opened at 90c, and declined to 88¾c, at which figure the market closed. The sales aggregated 85,000 barrels; shipments, 43,567 barrels; charters, 4,700 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, March 24.—Market opened at 89¾c bid for old; closed quiet at 88¾c bid for old.

PARKER, March 24.—Market opened at 89¾c bid for old; closed at 88¾c bid for old.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Charters, 3,000 barrels R. P. Petroleum quiet and nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Market nominal; S. W., 73½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—Market opened at 88¾c; highest, 88¾c; lowest, 88¾c; closing, 88¾c; shipments, 43,500 barrels; average 41,900 barrels; charters, 4,700 barrels; average, 19,760 barrels; transactions, 117,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGARPH.

NEW YORK—MARCH 24.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@13¾c; futures waak. Flour dull and very light in export demand; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4 50@5 00; common to good $5 00@5 50; good to choice $5 50@8 00; white wheat extra $5 85@6 50; extra Ohio $5 60@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@ 8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@ 8 50. Wheat quiet; receipts 120,000 bushels; No. 3 and No. 2 Chicago spring $1 40; ungraded red $1 37@1 44; No. 2 red $1 43¼@1 45; No. 2 amber $1 40; mixed winter $1 40@1 42; ungraded white $1 35@1 38; No. 2 do. $1 37@1 38; No. 1 do. sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 38¾@ 1 39¾; No. 2 red March, sales of 64,000 bushels at $1 43¾@1 45½; April, sales of 568,000 bushels at $1 42¾@1 44; May, sales of 536,000 bushels at $1 39½@ 1 41½. Rye dull at 92@94c. Corn stronger; receipts 324,000 bushels; white western 56¼c; No. 2 March 56@56¼c; April 52¾@ 52⅞c; May 50⅝@50¾c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 39,950 bushels; western mixed 42@43¼; white western 42½@45c. Hay steady at 70c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes quoted 13¼@15½c; job lots 13¾@ 17c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¾@7¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 44@60c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm; Carolina 6¼@7¾c. Petroleum quiet and steady;; United 89¾c; crude 6¼@7¼c; refined 7¾c. Tallow quiet and steady, 6¼@6¾c. Turpentine dull at 48½ @49c. Rosin quiet and firm at $1 50@ 1 55. Eggs firm; western 9¼@11½c. Pork quiet and steady. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats dull; long clear $6 37½@7 00; short clear $7 11¾@7 25. Lard weaker; prime steam, old, 7.40c; new 7.50@7.55c. Butter firm; western 15@35c. Cheese firm; western 11@14c. Whisky nominal at $1 10@1 11.

Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole 25@27c.

Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 50@65c; pulled 33@60c; unwashed 18@ 42c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufatured copper quiet; new sheating $32 00; ingot lake $22 50. Iron —Pig dull and nominal; Scotch $29 00@ 33 00, American $35 50@39 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 24.—Flour —Holders find it difficult to sell except at market concession; Minnesota extra in lots and medium $6 00; good $6 25; choice $7 50; fancy $6 62½; Ohio extra choice $6 85; fancy $7 00; Michigan good $6 50; Indiana good $6 87½; winter wheats patents $7 25@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 50. Rye flour steady at $4 50@ 4 60. Wheat more active with a marked reaction in prices; western rejected on track $1 32@1 34; No. 2 red in elevator $1 40¾; No. 2 red Michigan $1 41¼ bid, $1 41½ asked; April $1 41½ bid; May $1 39½ bid, $1 30 asked; June $1 36 bid, $1 37 asked. Corn firm; rejected on track 53½@54c; sail mixed March 55¼c bid, 55¾c asked; April 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked; May 51c bid, 51¾c asked; June 50¾c bid, 50½c asked. Oats—demand limited; No. 1 white 48@48¼c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess beef $13 00; mess pork $12 50. Lard 7.75c. Butter firm; creamery extra 35@37c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 31@33c; western reserve extra 28@30c. Eggs firmer; western 12@12½c. Cheese firm; creamery 14@14½c. Petroleum dull; refined 7¾c. Whisky dull and lower; western $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 121,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 12⅛c; low middling 12¼c; good to ordinary 11¾c net. Receipts, 4,254 bales; gross 4,524 bales; exports to France 2,102 bales; sales, 4,000 bales—last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 379,440 bales. Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 75@ 5 00; double $5 50@5 75; treble $5 65@ 6 00; high grades $6 00@6 60. Corn steady and in fair demand at 53@55c. Oats quiet at 44c. Cornmeal in good demand and prices a shade higher at $2 30. Hay dull; strictly prime $22 00. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $12 25. Lard quiet: tierce 7@7¾c; keg 8c. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders loose $4 12½; packed $4 25@4 37½; clear rib $6 50@6 62½; clear $6 75@7 00. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders $5 00; clear rib $7 50; clear $7 75. Sugar cured hams steady and in fair demand; canvassed 8¾@10c. Whisky steady: western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾, 14@16c. Sugar scarce and firm; common to good common 7@7¼c; yellow clarified 8¾@8¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses steady and in good demand; common 33c; fair 39c; centrifugal 30@42c; prime to choice 40@52c. Rice good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6@7½c. Bran quiet at $1 00. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per 1,000 premium; sterling 487.

CHICAGO—MARCH 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher; unsettled; No. 2 red winter $1 19; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 16¼@@1 16¾ cash; $1 16¾ March; $1 17 April; $1 17⅞ May; No. 3 $1 04½@1 05½; rejected 88c. Corn unsettled but generally higher; fresh 36c; regular 33¾c cash, April; 37½@37¾c May; 37¾c bid June. Oats active and a shade higher; 32c May; 27¾c cash April. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork—unsettled but generally higher; $10 45@ 10 50 cash; $10 47½@10 50 April; $10 62½ @10 65 May. Lard active, firm and higher; 6.92½c cash; 6.92½@6.95c April; 7.02½@7.05c May. Bulkmeats— demand good and prices a shade higher at $4 00, $6 40@6 55. Dressed hogs dull at $4 71@4 85. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts —Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 326,000 bushels; oats, 43,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 280,000 bushels; oats, 85,000 bushels; rye, 5,500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady and firm. Corn firmer; advanced ½c. Oats firmer; advanced ¾c. Pork firmer; not quotable. Lard stronger; advanced 2½@5c.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 24.—Flour dull and drooping; western superfine $4 25@ 4 75; do extra $5 75; do family $6 75. Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 western winter red, spot and March $1 43; April $1 41@1 41¼; May $1 38¾; June $1 35¼ @1 35½; July $1 23¼@1 22¾. Corn—Western steady; western mixed spot 55c; March 54¾@55; April 52¼@52¾c; May 50¾@51c; June 50½@50¾c; steamer 54c. Oats dull and easy; western white 47c; do mixed 44¼@45c. Rye quiet and nominally at 93c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $16 00@18 00. Provisions quiet and about steady Mess pork $12 25 @12 50. Bulkmeats loose and shoulders $4 62½; clear rib sides $6 75; do packed $5 00@7 25. Bacon—Shoulders $5 50; clear rib sides $7 87½@8 00. Hams 10¼ @11¾c. Lard 8@8¼c. Butter active and firm, western 28@30c. Eggs more steady at 11c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 7¾c, Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes fair to prime 14½@15½c. Sugar quiet and steady; A soft 9⅝c. Whisky quiet at $1 10@1 11. Freights to Liverpool per steamer no room offering and rates nominal. Receipts—Flour, 2,127 barrels; wheat, 56,600 bushels; corn, 99,200 bushels; oats, 3,700 bushels; rye, 100 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 90,972 bushels; corn, 159,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 675,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—MARCH 24.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat firm and advanced ¼c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 18; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 12½; March $1 12½; April $1 12¾; May $1 17½; No. 3, $1 05; No. 4, 99c; rejected 89c. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 35½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 30c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1 72¾c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring 58c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork firm at $1 55 cash; $10 70 May. Lard—Prime steam 6.95@7.05c May. Live hogs firmer at $4 15@4 30. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

BOSTON—MARCH 24.—Flour quiet; superfine western $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin $5 25@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan $6 25@6 75; Illinois and Indiana $6 50@7 00; St. Louis $6 75@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats $7 00@8 75; winter do. $7 00 @8 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 60@62c. Oats in in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white 50@53c; No. 2 white 48@ 48½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 46½ @47c. Rye 85@95c. Butter—Fancy western creamery 35@38c; ladle packed choice 25@28c; fair to good 20@24c. Eggs—Western fresh 12@12½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 barrels, 710 sacks; corn, 37,000 bushels; wheat, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 24.—Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1 21½; amber Michigan $1 27½; No. 2 red winter spot $1 27½; March $1 27¾; April $1 28; May $1 28½; June $1 24½; No. 3 red Wabash $1 49; No 2 amber Illinois $1 28½; No. 2 red mixed $1 25. Corn easier; western mixed 41¼c; No. 2 spot 41c; March 40¾c; rejected 40c. Oats steady; No. 2 33½c; do. May 35c; Michigan 33½c. Cloverseed steady; mammoth $4 55; prime $4 07½. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 54,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 54,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 27; April $1 27½; May $1 27⅞; June $1 24½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 22. Corn firm; No. 2 April 40½c; May 40¾c.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 24. — Cotton easier at 12¾c. Flour dull and lower; family $5 65@5 80; fancy $6 00@6 75. Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 27@1 28. Corn dull at 40@41c. Oats weaker at 37@ 38c. Rye dull at 84c. Barley firm; extra No. 3 78@80c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $11 00. Lard quiet and steady at 7c. Bulkmeats firmer at 8¾c, 9¼ and 9¾c. Bacon firmer at $5 00. Hams firmer $5 00@7 50. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 04. Butter stronger; choice Western reserve 27@28c; choice Central Ohio 23@ 25c. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 23.—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, $1 22@1 24. Corn weak at 36@36½c. Oats weak at 32@33c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MARCH 24.—Jobbing trade fairly active, but business only moderate with commission houses. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Prints inactive, but prices remain firm. Printed lawns and wide prints in good request and ginghams active. Men's wear woolens quiet and firm. Shirts and drawers in good demand. Foreign goods less active.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1880.

Not much can be said in regard to the general stock market this week. The hog market was in the most prosperous condition, as will be seen below. A goodly number of buyers was in attendance, but sales were made quite slowly. As the weather has become colder within the last few days a better trade is anticipated this week. Reports from the East and West since our last report have not been very favorable.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The market this week has been very dull, especially on shipping grades. Advices from the East unfavorable. Few sales effected at a decline of 10 to 15 cents from last report. Good retailers sold at about last week's prices during the last two days. Closing weak and lower today. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,100 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 25@4 75
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 75

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep during the week was exceedingly heavy, and as a result the market was slow and draggy. Closed at the following prices, with a few loads unsold:

Extra, 110 lbs to 130 lbs	$6 40@6 65
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	6 20@6 30
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	5 25@5 75
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	4 50@5 00
Lambs	6 00@7 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs have been light